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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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VOL. III NEW YORK, JANUARY 17, 1917 No. 19

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BEWARE OF DRUGS WITHOUT THE MANUFACTURER'S LABEL

Drugs without labels are finding less ready sale on the New York market than during the early months of the war when anything was accepted to fill contracts. The day when low-priced sugar of milk was mixed with acetanilid and sold at acetanilid quotations is passing. Yet there are a few firms still in business who ignore past warnings and believing they know drugs when they see them continue to jump at "bargains," only to learn later that the goods cannot be resold.

The well known labels of reliable houses are a guaranty that the goods will stand the test and that they comply with the requirements of the law and good trade practice. The buyer has a redress if they do not come up to the standard guaranteed. There are chemicals and drugs being shipped without the manufacturer's name on the label bearing the name of the product, but the purchasers know who made it and have no fear that the product will fall below specifications. We refer to consignments bought from houses which are on the British blacklist. The labels of firms whose goods cannot be shipped to certain parts have sometimes been removed to facilitate trade, but the quality was there and the purchaser knew he was receiving products fully up to standard.

There have been exportations, however, from time to time, of products which were adulterated. Of course packages in such consignments bear no labels. The goods are bought on the strength of the firm's letterhead, or representations in advertisements, by Latin-American merchants who are not familiar with the trademarks of houses doing a legitimate business. In most cases such abuses go unpunished, but the fraud reacts upon American manufacturers. There is said to be a strong sentiment in Brazil and Argentina in favor of a renewal of trade relations with German chemical companies immediately after the close of the war on account of the unreliability of many American chemical products shipped to those countries.

Standard grades of cream of tartar and tartaric acid are made in the United States. They meet the requirements of the U. S. P. and are of a high percentage of purity. Goods of a lower grade are frequently offered on the New York market and buyers who are not discriminating will purchase the lower priced products. It would be to the advantage of the trade in the long run if such articles were rejected unless bearing the label of a reliable manufacturer, or in case of the absence of all labels the goods should be subjected to the usual tests. The trade custom regarding dyestuffs would apply to many drugs. The value of colors is based on color-tests regardless of who the seller is. This method will serve also to prove that American chemists are producing dyes as strong and fast as German colors.

SOME COAL-TAR DERIVATIVES LAG BEHIND

Progress as reported in the domestic production of coal-tar derivatives for 1916 while not wholly discouraging, is, nevertheless, somewhat of a disappointment. The development of the dyestuffs industry in that short length of time, has been truly remarkable, but the same cannot be

said of the development of those products listed under synthetic medicinals, photographics, flavors, odors, etc. It has often been stated by the most eminent chemical authorities that the permanent establishment of a domestic coal-tar industry depended upon the development of the industry as a whole and not that of a part.

From the raw materials through the intermediates and into the finished products of all derivatives, the steps in the process of manufacture are indissolubly linked one with the other, and the chain thus formed differs in no way from any other chain in that its strength lies in its weakest link. And by no stretch of the imagination can the progress thus far made in the manufacture of medicinals, photographics, etc., be regarded as adding great strength to the structure.

In glancing over the records for the past year the trend of prices reveals two products, acetanilid and salicylic acid, in which production seemed to have met requirements. Salicylic acid was manufactured in this country before the war but a short time after the opening of hostilities production had practically ceased, owing to the curtailment of the foreign supply of phenol. Salicylic acid then had to wait a year or more for the development of the phenol industry before its manufacture in appreciable quantities, could again be resumed.

Benzoic acid is an important article in both the medicinal and color branches of the trade, but its production in quantity is yet to be undertaken. Several concerns have achieved its manufacture commercially, but have hesitated to incur the necessary expenses in enlarged equipments, for fear that ruinous competition from abroad would overtake them before even the depreciation in the equipments could be provided for. The fear of just such a contingency is retarding the manufacture of many products among intermediates and finished products. Like benzoic acid, some of these products are being produced commercially on a small scale and manufacturers now need only proper encouragement to enlist capital which will enable them to turn out such supplies in adequate quantities.

The items in this category are numerous and only a few of the more important ones need to be mentioned. Acetphenetidin was quoted at $35 a pound in December, more than double the price early in the year, but since the recent peace discussion prices dropped to $25 a pound, still leaving a comfortable margin over the ante-bellum price of 85 cents a pound. Coumarin has advanced to $12 a pound and most of the stock offered is of German origin. Guaiacol is scarce at $15 a pound. Resorcin, crude, is manufactured by two concerns and the refined by several. The crude is quoted at $9 a pound and the refined at $20 and $25 a pound, a reduction from the $30 price in November, but still some distance from 80 cents a pound as quoted before the war. The scarcity and high price of phthalic acid is one of the factors that helps to hold values of U. S. P. resorcin high. Saccharin is now about $20, as against an earlier quotation of $13 a pound. The normal price is around $1.25 a pound.

In photographic chemicals the greatest progress has been made in the manufacture of hydroquinone. Several firms are manufacturing this product and prices have been declining for the greater part of the year. Spot quotations at present are a little unsettled though around $2 and $2.25 a pound is generally quoted. The physical appearance of this product varies especially in the color, different lots from the same manufacturer not always being uniform in this particular, although it has been stated that the variation in tint did not seem to interfere with its use.

Many experiments have been made with para-amidophenol in an effort to obtain a substitute for metol, a sulphate of monomethylpara-amidophenol. Several of these preparations on the market are said to be meritorious but they have not yet attained the celebrity of the genuine article. Photography is making the best of the situation, but it is claimed that metol is so superior that immediately upon the arrival of supplies of the foreign product the industry will revert to its use to the exclusion of the substitutes now offered. In this connection it is said that several chemists claim to have evolved a process for the manufacture of metol, but are deterred from proceeding further for the same reasons as those outlined under benzoic acid. This situation is further accentuated by the fact that a discrimination of 5 cents a pound specific duty has been made in the recent tariff schedule in favor of the photographic chemicals.

DANGER IN INFLATION OF CREDITS

Financial conditions indicate that the drug, dye and chemical industries must guard against inflation of domestic credits. The Federal Reserve Board reports an increase of $40,000,000 in gold reserves and with the peace outlook somewhat hazy it is probable that gold for war supplies will continue to flow to the United States. Money is easier in New York and the temptation to use it in speculation is great.

The New York Clearing House statement shows that the total loans are $123,000,000 larger than a year ago; deposits are larger by $130,000,000 and reserves are $32,000,000 greater. If the extension of credits is held in check, it will be much easier for the country to withstand the withdrawal of gold when peace is declared. Otherwise the heavy drain to supply foreign demands would cause a violent restriction in credit and calling of loans which would be disastrous in all trades. Added to ordinary business troubles would be the problem of writing off the losses in munitions and chemicals when the war demand stops. Large and expensive plants employing thousands of workers must be adjusted to new conditions and meantime the huge profits of the past two years will disappear. It is time for caution.

It is estimated by the Federal Reserve Board that there is approximately $2,750,000,000 in gold in the United States. Federal Reserve agents hold $283,000,000 of this sum as security for Federal Reserve notes outstanding. About $453,000,000 is reserve money. The member banks have $540,000,0000 in reserves and non-member state banks and trust companies $600,000,000. Outside the Treasury and the banks $800,000,000 is held by the public. The United States has become the greatest storehouse of riches of any country since the world began. The chemical manufacturers and dyestuff interests, as well as the makers of munitions, are vitally interested in the control of this wealth and the regulation of its outflow when the tide turns as certainly it must because the rest of the world is going to make prodigious efforts to take it away from us through after-war trade.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Dentists who placed orders for novocaine almost a year ago have received small allotments during the last thirty days from wholesale houses which obtained it from the distributors of the *Deutschland's* cargo. The submarine was able to stow away considerable of the drug as it comes

in tiny bottles scarcely an inch long and not much thicker than a tooth-pick. The price is more than four times pre-war quotations.

During the week ending January 6, the exports of drugs and chemicals from the port of New York were valued at $1,001,710, against $123,375 for the corresponding week in 1914. The exports of dyes and dyestuffs for the same week this year were valued at $208,302, while in 1914 during the corresponding week there were no exports of coal-tar products. The imports for a similar period amounted to only $229,332, compared with imports of $1,129,455 in value for the same week in 1914.

The total value of the exports invoiced at the American consulates in Germany for the United States during 1916 was $8,349,902, as against $39,967,183 for 1915.

PRODUCTION OF SULPHURIC ACID IN 1916

The production of sulphuric acid in the United States in 1916 was much greater than in 1915. The estimated production of sulphuric acid of strengths of 50 degrees, 60 degrees, and 66 degrees in 1916, expressed in terms of 50 degrees acid, is 4,475,000 tons, an estimated increase over the production in 1915 of 600,000 tons, or more than 15 per cent. The increase was distributed about equally between acids of strengths of 50 degrees and 60 degrees, as there was a small decrease in the production of acid of strength of 66 degrees.

The most notable feature in the sulphuric acid industry was the enormous increase in the production of acids of strengths greater than 66 degrees. The estimate shows a production of these stronger acids of over a million tons as against a production of less than 200,000 tons in 1915. It is not feasible to express the amount of these higher acids in terms of 50 degrees acid; therefore the total given for them is in addition to the total given for acids of strengths of 66 degrees or less.

The estimated output of acids of strengths of 60 degrees and 66 degrees includes by-product acid produced at copper and zinc smelters. The output of acid so produced in 1916, expressed as 60 degrees acid, amounted to nearly 950,000 tons, or practically the same as in 1915. However, over 110,000 tons of acid of higher strengths was produced at these smelters, a quantity nearly double that produced in 1915.

The market conditions throughout the country are reported to have been in the whole better than in 1915, and the value of the product will probably be somewhat higher than it was even during that year of high prices.

The estimates are based on returns received by Philip S. Smith, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, from more than 95 per cent. of the producers and on estimates of the outputs of the rest. It is believed that the figures are reasonable and that they will approximate very closely the final figures, which will be made up when the complete returns are received.

The Superior Chemical Company of Joliet, Ill., is building an addition to its plant at a cost of $100,000. Sebastian Lagger, president, organized the company in 1902, with $50,000 capital which has since been increased. The company manufactures alum from bauxite, cooperating with the Globe Bauxite Company, which has properties at Hot Springs, Ark.

Extensive improvements are being made by the U. S. Dye Extract Company to their plant at Long Island City, and the capacity of the plant has been more than doubled. The liquid extract of logwood has heretofore been the principal product, but with the completion of the present plans the company will be in a position to manufacture all the products, including the solid extract, hematine paste and hematine crystals. A. Schubert, chemical engineer, recently with the New York Tannin and Textile Laboratories, is in charge of the installation of the new equipments.

NEW FOREIGN CONTRACT FOR BENZOL CALLS FOR SUPPLY FOR SIX MONTHS

Many Large Domestic Consumers Have Yet to Make Provision For Their Own Wants—Stringency May Continue Until the War Ends.

Some of the large munition manufacturers are likely to find themselves in an unenviable position should the course as now indicated for benzol hold for the remainder of the year. Enormous quantities were consumed in the manufacture of explosives in the past twelve months and if the requirements for this purpose are anywhere near so great in the next twelve months those who have not contracted for their needs may experience unlooked for difficulties in obtaining their supplies. Notwithstanding the fact that the domestic production of benzol has been greatly augmented the likelihood of there being any excess surplus is remote as the demand has more than kept pace with production. What has transpired in the benzol market in the last few days may bear out these facts as indicated above.

Manufacturers have been busy for some time placing domestic consumers under contract for their 1917 requirements with the result that almost the entire output for the first half of the year and the major part of the output for the entire year has been subscribed. There are several large consumers, however, who under the impression apparently that the increase in production would enable them to secure better terms have failed to make provision for their future requirements.

It has been learned upon good authority that within the last few days contracts have been placed with foreign governments for practically all the benzol that can be produced in this country during 1917 and above that already contracted for by domestic consumers. It was stated that this order had been in the market for several days and that before closing, the domestic consumers who have not contracted were given another opportunity to bespeak their requirements. Whether or not these consumers were accurately informed of the true situation or whether they elected to remain unconvinced that such a contingency was imminent it is a fact nevertheless that they again refused to bind themselves for a specified amount of benzol to be delivered over a future period.

It was further stated that this contract with the foreign governments is to run until the end of the war providing the war does not last longer than a year. If peace is declared any time before January 1, 1918, the contract automatically ceases. If the belligerents have not come to terms by January 1, 1918, the contract may at the option of the contracting parties, remain in force or be renewed for a definite period to be specified at that time. Under the circumstances these consumers, who have not covered their future needs will be placed in a precarious situation if their unfulfilled contracts for explosives are anywhere near the volume of their past business.

With big consumers in the open market for their requirements the effect this will have on spot prices of benzol can readily be conceived. Producers insist that they are still in a postion to take care of needs of the domestic consumers and that foreign business has not been permitted to interfere with the legitimate home requirements. To this end, contracts, it was pointed out, were still being offered in limited quantities at prices that have been in effect for some time—50 cents and 60 cents a pound for the pure and 50 cents and 55 cents a pound for the commercial depending upon the length of time for delivery.

It was stated however, that practically all the business that is possible has been accepted for the first six months of the year and that any large order will have to be distributed among several makers.

With the need for larger quarters owing to the rapid increase of business, the local officers of the Newport Chemical Works, Inc., will be moved from the present location, 32 Liberty street, to Suite 1605-6 of the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. The transfer will be made about the first of February. The factory is located near Milwaukee, Wis., and is devoted to the manufacture of coal-tar products.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NEWS

Smith, Kline & French Co. of Philadelphia, say: "Under cannabis in the 9th Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, the synonym, Cannabis Indica, U. S. P., 8th Rev., is given. It is described as 'the dried flowering tops of the pistillate plants of Cannabis Sativa Linne,' or of the variety Indica Lamarck.' Obviously, therefore, Cannabis Indica is identical with Cannabis and there is no distinction between the drug grown in the United States and that grown abroad, i. e., Cannabis grown in the United States which answers the description and requirements of the U. S. P., 9th Rev., can legally be used to fill prescriptions or preparations calling for Cannabis Indica."

A six-story manufacturing building will be erected in the near future by the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc. The company is now building an additional store house, 100x200 feet, and eight stories high, at its plant in Brooklyn. The store house will cost $180,000. The Beckers Company employs over one thousand workmen, thirty-eight chemists (for whom they just finished a large research laboratory building), and a staff of twenty-six engineers looking after the technical end of the manufacturing.

More than 150 members and guests of the New York Paint, Oil and Varnish Club attended the Ladies' Night given by the Club at the Hotel Biltmore on Thursday lost. Among those present were Howard Elting, president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, D.W.Edgerly, Geo. V. Horgan, F. M. Peters, W. H. Andrews and R. O. Walker, A. Klipstein, Jr., Harold Rowe and C. F. Felter comprised the entertainment committee. A cablegram was read from H. S. Chatfield who is in Italy.

A meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry will be held at Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st Street, on Friday evening, January 19th, at 8.15. The program for the evening will be the presentation of the Perkin Medal to Ernst Twitchell, Ph. D.; a paper on "The Twitchell Process in the Glycerin Trade," by A. C. Langmuir; and one on "The Twitchell Process in the Soap and Candle Industry," by Martin H. Ittner.

Dr. A. W. Ogden is in charge of the Bureau of Chemistry at the Appraisers Stores in the absence of Dr. R. E. Doolittle, who has been in Washington during the past week. Dr. Ogden has been with the Bureau since 1904, and with Dr. Doolittle established the laboratory at New York when the Pure Food and Drugs Act went into effect in 1907.

The American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has sent this cablegram to the Department of Commerce: "Notify American shippers that the new budget law provides that no invoices after shipment will be accepted by Brazilian Consuls and that shipments unaccompanied by Consular invoices pay double duty."

A competitive examination for junior chemists, men and women, will be held February 7 and 8 by the Civil Service Commission, to fill vacancies in the position of assistant chemist qualified in analytical chemistry. There is a vacancy for a man at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, at $1400 a year.

House bill 15914 authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to license establishments for the manufacture of viruses, serums, toxins and analogous products and to regulate the preparation has passed the House. The bill provides that the regulations become effective July 1, 1917.

Brazil is developing the manufacture of vegetable coloring materials to replace aniline dyes. The banks have aided many companies in enlarging their capital to meet the increasing demands from Europe. New factories are being erected in the state of Sao Paulo.

The Sanitary Engineering & Manufacturing Co. of Kansas City, manufacturers of chemicals and disinfectants, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by F. R. Megan, S. B. Strother and Wm. T. Campbell.

Pernambuco, Brazil, exporters are quoting ipecac root at $2.50 per kilo (2.2 lbs.) Carnauba wax shipments from Pernambuco in 1915 were valued at $580,000, against $100,000 in 1914 and $380,000 in 1913.

H. M. Wagner, of J. L. Hopkins & Co., has become manager for S. B. Penick & Co., Inc., 254 Front street. Mr. Wagner was with J. L. Hopkins & Co. for more than twenty years.

Philadelphia advices to Bradstreet's state that drugs are active though still high, and chemicals and dyestuffs are in demand. At Kansas City wholesale trade in drugs is good.

Alex C. Ferguson, Jr., Drexel Building, Philadelphia, has engaged H. A. Nichols, formerly with the Badische Company, New York, to take charge of the dyestuffs department.

The United States Shellac Importers Association will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers at the Drug and Chemical Club on February 1, at 12.30 p. m.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF E. R. SQUIBB & SONS

E. R. Squibb & Sons held their annual convention January 2 to 9 inclusive, with 100 employees in attendance, and closed the event with a banquet at the Hotel Astor. Dr. John F. Anderson was toastmaster at the banquet and Prof. Joseph P. Remington, dean of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy, was the guest of honor. At the guests' table besides Prof. Remington, were Carleton H. Palmer. Theodore Weickler, Dr. E. H. Squibb, A. W. Brigham, J. N. Babcock, W. M. Spickman, J. A. Stursberg, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Virgil Coblentz and B. F. Hays.

The speakers were Vice-President Weicker, who urged co-operation in all departments; Dr. Remington, who gave reminiscences of The House of Squibb; B. F. Hays, who outlined the work in the laboratories; P. J. Donohoe, head of the sales force; Dr. Ferguson, Dr. F. H. Peck, R. D. Kerin, G. H. Dikeman, A. H. Walson and J. L. Valentine.

The convention was devoted to reports and addresses on the work of the year. Representatives were present from all parts of the country. Visits were made to the laboratories and plans made for the 1917 campaign. The convention was held in the Squibb Building.

ADVANCE IN RHUBARB ROOT

Rhubarb root has held a fairly steady course for a year or more in comparison with the fluctuations of other imported botanical drugs. At the present there is an inclination to advance, but this is due more to the freight situation and the cost of silver than to any great scarcity of the root in the scurce of production. There has been a little difficulty in procuring supplies of the better grades of the high dried root, but importers are of the opinion that most of the demands can be taken care of if transportation facilities permit.

In the last few days prices on the high dried have advanced to 22 cents and 24 cents a pound though this price was shaded a cent or two a pound in some quarters. At the beginning of the year this grade was selling for about 14½ cents a pound. In the first three or four months the price advanced to 22 cents and then during the summer declined to 16 cents and 17 cents a pound. Prices began to strengthen a little in the fall and with the increasing difficulty in securing shipping space and the attendant higher freight rates, prices have advanced to their present level.

Shensi root has had little variation in price, holding for the most part, at 80 cents a pound over the year. Of late the demand has been a little inactive and most dealers have sufficient stocks on hand, apparently, for trade requirements, as several small parcels, recently arrived, have not met with a ready sale even when offered at a slight reduction from the market value.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO TO BUY PLANTS OF HARRISON BROTHERS & CO. INC

Philadelphia Concern Owns Extensive Acid Plants for Products Used in the Manufacture of Dyes and Explosives—Large Earnings in 1916

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The plants and business of Harrison Brothers & Co., Inc., manufacturers of acids used in making dyes and explosives, will soon pass to the control of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Del. Negotiations have been completed, but the sale must be ratified by the stockholders at a meeting called for March 15. The price agreed upon is $5,700,000 cash.

Harrison Brothers & Co., while listed as manufacturers of white lead, varnishes, paints and colors, own extensive acid-making equipment. A plant for the manufacture of muriatic acid and one for making concentrated sulphuric acid were erected at the Grays Ferry road factory in 1913, and at the same time the company acquired pyrites properties in Virginia.

Last year four furnaces were erected at Philadelphia for the reduction of domestic ores in the sulphuric acid plant, and a 250-acre tract was acquired at Paulsboro, N. J., where a chemical establishment was built having a sulphuric acid capacity in excess of all the other properties of the company.

The annual report for the company to October 31, compared with two years preceding, follows:

	1916	1915	1914
Profit	$2,233,371	$698,967	$354,456
Depreciation	300,000	120,000	120,000
New constr'c	....	227,557	....
Int 1st mt bs	64,625	65,000	65,000
Dividends	185,000	56,250	45,000
Surplus	1,683,746	230,160	124,456
Prev. surplus	558,289	328,129	203,672
Less adjust	24,732	....	....
Balance	2,217,303	558,289	328,129

President Russell S. Hubbard in presenting his annual report said:

"The company has enjoyed during the last year the largest business and the greatest profits in its history. Besides paying the regular seven per cent preferred dividend, regular dividends on the common stock at the rate of eight per cent per annum were inaugurated.

"Our heavy construction program has now been completed, and with our enlarged plants a continuation of present business conditions should net us further extraordinary profits during the coming year.

"It should, however, be borne in mind that a considerable portion of our profits in the last year have been invested in new acid plants, and upon return of normal conditions, it is probable that these plants will be of somewhat dubious value until the normal uses for acid have overtaken the enormous increase in productive capacity of the various new acid plants which have been put up during the last two years."

The company, whose stock is listed on the Philadelphia Exchange, has authorized and outstanding $1,500,000 of seven per cent noncumulative preferred and $2,000,000 common, the common stock having been doubled last May. The officers of the company are Russell S. Hubbard, president and general manager; William Richter, treasurer.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF QUICKSILVER

California's output of quicksilver in 1916 was 20,550 flasks, valued at $2,587,245, against 14,283 flasks, valued at $1,174,881 in 1915. The famous New Idria mines, in San Benito County, made a largely increased yield and again led the country and the Western Hemisphere, and large output was also made from the New Guadalupe and New Almaden mines of Santa Clara County, the Oceanic of San Luis Obispo, the Helen of Lake County, the Cloverdale of Sonoma County, and the St Johns of Solano. Many of California's quicksilver mines showed increased output in 1916.

The combined output of Texas and Nevada in 1916 was 7,975 flasks, valued at $1,004,052, against 6,744 flasks valued at $651,611 in 1915. In the Terlingua district of Brewster County, Tex., the Chisos mine remained the second largest producer in America, and the Big Bend, Mariposa, and Colquitt-Tigner mines, all reopened in 1916, added further notable output.

The combined production of Oregon and Washington in 1916 was 412 flasks, valued at $51,870, against a nominal output from Oregon alone in 1915.

Never before in the history of the industry have such prices been obtained for quicksilver as in the first three months of 1916. The average San Francisco domestic price for January was $222 per flask, and this rose to $295 for February, during which some metal is reported to have been sold for $400 a flask. The average declined to $219 in March, to $141.60 in April, to $90 in May, and to $74.70 in June. The price then steadied, and from July to December the monthly averages did not fall below $74.50 nor rise above $81.20. The year ended with an average for December of about $80 per flask.

For the first nine months of 1916 the imports of quicksilver were 5,245 flasks at an average value of $93.47 per flask. Of these imports, 3,014 flasks came in during the first quarter of the year, 1,698 flasks during the second, and only 538 during the third. The total imports for consumption for 1915 were 5,625 flasks, valued at $282,752.

Exports of quicksilver for the first ten months of 1916 were 6,689 flasks, at an average value of $76.01 per flask. The exports were 20 flasks for the first quarter, 1,350 flasks for the second, 3,444 flasks for the third, and 1,875 flasks for October alone.

PRICES OF MEDICINAL CHEMICALS BEYOND CONTROL EARLY IN 1916

American Manufacturers Not Prepared to Fill World Demand When German Supplies Were Exhausted—Record of the Bromides—Tartaric Acid Fluctuations

In the first few months of 1916 values of medicinal chemicals were beyond all control. Affairs had reached a stage where manufacturers were unable to supply consuming demands and stocks held in outside hands were selling at unheard of prices. Germany which held the largest share of the world's commerce in medicinal chemicals, had been shut off from foreign connections for about a year and stocks during that time had greatly diminished. The United States was being called upon more and more to supply those countries heretofore supplied by Germany, but with manufacturers' equipments unequal to the task and further threatened with a serious shortage in raw materials manufacturers gave preference to domestic requirements, forcing foreign buyers into the open market to cover their needs.

Toward the summer this demand slackened somewhat, and with augmented equipments, new factories and an easier position for the raw materials, production was increased and prices began to drop. The speculative element that had been very active during the strenuous times of scarcity, no longer found conditions profitable with manufacturers in control and have practically retired from the field, or are confining their operations to a few items in which domestic manufacture has, as yet, made little progress. Most of the medicinal chemicals are now being supplied by manufacturers and in such cases quotations are governed almost entirely by the cost of manufacture.

Some of the more active chemicals with their fluctuations and the causes which are enumerated below will serve to illustrate the conditions as generally found during the year.

Bromides had a varied career in the twelve months and illustrate some of the problems with which manufacturers and consumers had to contend.

During the late winter months export orders absorbed practically all the available supplies of bromine leaving quotations nominal around $7 a pound. The effect of this was to render the supplies of the bromides inadequate and second hand quotations dominated the market. Ammonium bromide reached $6 a pound, potassium bromide around $7.50 a pound, and sodium near $7 a pound. Bromine began to decline in the late Spring, but manufacturers were stocking heavily at any price at which supplies of bromine would be procured. Consequently many found themselves with high cost stocks when bromide had reached its present level, $1.40 per pound.

The bromides, however, followed in the wake of the bromine and had reached present prices of $1 a pound for ammonium, $1.35 for potassium, 75 cents a pound for sodium bromide.

The citrates were influenced by the fluctuations in citric acid. Until well into the summer second hand quotations on citric acid were continually above those of the manufacturer. The latter's prices were based on the cost of manufacture while second hand quotations were guided by the law of supply and demand. In January manufacturer's price was 59 cents a pound which had advanced to 64 cents in February and held there until June. In July the price was increased to 67 cents where it remained until the middle of December when a drop of 2 cents occurred. Second-hand prices had in the meantime opened at 61 cents a pound in January, advanced to 85 cents in April and then began to decline, falling to as low as 62 cents in September, then advancing to 66 cents in the closing months.

Tartaric acid opened with manufacturers' quotations at 62 cents a pound, advancing in May to 66 cents and continuing so the remainder of the year. Second hands were holding tartaric at 60 cents a pound at the beginning of the year. The price rose later to 75 cents and 80 cents a pound in May and then with varying fluctuations started to decline; in July it was 40 cents; later an advance set in and it was up again to 64 cents in September and 70 cents a pound in November.

Mercury and its salts and products were advancing at the beginning of the year, the high point being reached in February and March with the mercury at $300 a flask of 75 pounds, calomel at $1.73 a pound, corrosive sublimate at $3.08 a pound, red oxide at $3.68 a pound, blue ointment 33-1-3% at $1.73 a pound. With importations from abroad mercury dropped rapidly to as low as $65 a flask, advancing slightly later and ending the year at $80.

Calomel fell to $1.36 a pound and ended at $1.43; corrosive sublimate went to $1.28 a pound and then to $1.34 a pound, red oxide to $1.49 a pound and up again to $1.57, blue ointment to 58 cents a pound and is now 60 cents.

Potassium iodide was $3.70 a pound at the beginning of the year, rose to $4.50 a pound, finished the year at $3.50. Permanganate has been in scant supply at all times though a lessening demand reduced prices to $1.60 a pound after having reached $1.90 a pound from an opening price of $1.50; the scarcity was made more pronounced as the demand increased in the latter part of the year, and prices rose to $3 a pound.

Sodium salts are all easier with the exception of the benzoate. The scarcity of benzoic acid caused a continued advance in prices from $3.75 a pound to $8.75 a pound.

Fluctuations in other chemicals were but modifications of those described in the foregoing.

Alkaloids and alkaloid salts, in general, varied considerably during the year. Atropin in sympathy with the scarcity of belladonna maintained the stiff price of $50 to $55 an ounce while pilocarpine had jumped to $18 an ounce by June and soon after became almost nominal so far as quotations in quantities were concerned. The retail price is 10c to 12c a grain. Santonin which had fluctuated between $40 and $60 a pound in 1915 steadied down to a rather even quotation around $35 in 1916.

Narcotic alkaloids were stationary for the first six months. Under the operation of the Harrison law the domestic consumption of narcotics had been greatly reduced and stocks of opium seemed ample. Codeine alkaloid was quoted at $6.55 an ounce and morphine at $5.35. Toward the close of the year available stocks of U. S. P. opium were much reduced and prices advanced in three months from $11 to $13.50 a pound. This was reflected in high values for the alkaloid, codeine going to $9.90 an ounce and morphine to $7.00 an ounce.

Quinine and its fluctuation was the surprise of the year. One of the favorite playthings of the speculators it opened at $1.10 an ounce and, which, while lower than the price of $2 that had been obtained a month or so before, still left a good margin above manufacturers' quotations. The latter were quoting 75c an ounce, which price was maintained until August. In the meantime quinine had been reduced by second hand reaching as low as 60c an ounce in June. Large quantities had been retired in the speculative buying during the winter in anticipation of a re-occurrence of the extensive foreign buying of the Fall, but the hopes of the holders were not realized. To further unsettle their plans, manufacturers, who, before, had been unable to supply the enormous demands and had restricted sales to domestic consumers in an effort to conserve their supply, were rapidly getting the situation in hand. Before the end of Spring manufacturers were in a position to meet all domestic requirements and seconds to find an outlet, were forced to make concessions. With second hand selling at 60 and 65c an ounce the position was again reversed and manufacturers were without a clientele. Prices accordingly were lowered to 65 cents in the latter part of August and again to 50c in October. Second hand prices went as low as 46 and 47c an ounce. About the middle of November manufacturers raised to 55c an ounce and in the last week or two all sellers were more or less in harmony with that price.

NEW SWISS IMPORT AND EXPORT EMBARGOES

Notice has been issued by the Contraband Department of the Swiss Foreign Office of the following additions to and corrections in the list published September 21, of articles in respect of which licenses for export to Switzerland are only granted if the goods are consigned to the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economoique (S. S. S.): Additions to list—Cadmium in all forms, sponges, tea. Changes in the details of items already on the list—Bones, whole, dissolved, melted, calcined, or bone ash; naphtha, naphthylamine (alpha and beta naphthylamine), naphthol (alpha and beta naphthol) and similar products; naphthaline and its compounds; soap, including "Monkey Brand" soap; perfumed toilet soap.

The following items have been withdrawn from the benefits of the small parcel scheme: Benzoates of benzyl and of ethyl, calcium cyanamide, carbide of calcium, cellulose, condensed milk (sweetened or not), hydrobromic acid, infusorial earth, mercury and its compounds and preparations, and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury; salts of thorium and of cerium and other salts of rare earths; sulphate of zinc; titanium, metal and salts.

A decree of the Swiss Federal Council, dated December 4, and published in the "Feuille Officielle Suisse du Commerce," prohibits the exportation of the following articles from Switzerland as from that date: Essential oils, in so far as the exportation was not already prohibited; extracts and tinctures for pharmaceutical use, in so far as the exportation was not already prohibited; liquorice juice, even if perfumed or in tablet form; paste of liquorice juice; protargol (proteinate of silver); colloidal silver; pumice stone and steatite; salts of thorium and of cerium, and also compounds of these elements; sponges, whether in the rough, washed, bleached, etc.; sugar of milk; whey powder; tinfoil paper.

According to a Diet decree of December 4, the following articles have been added to the prohibited export list: Natural wines, fruit wines, wines that do not contain alcohol, medicinal wines; pumice stone; talcum; crude asbestos in any form; essential oils, as far as the exportation is not yet prohibited; liquorice juice, as in the form of lozenges, etc.; liquorice paste; silver colloidal; silver proteinate (protargol); milk sugar; extracts and tinctures for pharmaceutical use, as far as the exportation of them is not yet prohibited; thorium and cerium salts, and other compounds of these elements.

POISON MAILING PROVISION STRICKEN OUT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, has rejected a provision of the Post Office Appropriation bill under which there would be admitted to the mails all kinds of poison and all articles and compositions containing poison. Rejection came as the result of the raising of a point of order because of the paragraph containing the following prohibition amendment. Congressman Stafford who raised the point of order stated that he would have no objection to the paragraph unless it was going to be used as a vehicle for tagging on a prohibition amendment. The matter objected to was as follows: "That all spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind are hereby declared to be nonmailable, and shall not be deposited in or carried through the mails."

DR. RUSBY WARNS TRADE OF SPURIOUS DRUGS BEING OFFERED TO DEALERS

Declares Some Importations Misclassified—Others Said to Be Adulterated—Importers Believe Inspection Is Just as Rigid as Previously—How Mistakes Occur

The question of government inspection of crude drugs, always a live issue in the trade owing to the inconvenience and expense to importers when consignments are rejected, is being discussed more than ever at this time because of Dr. H. H. Rusby's resignation as government pharmacognocist. Dr. Rusby has been in office nine years. His friends claim that the limitations placed on the examinations of crude drugs made it impossible for him to properly examine them.

Dr. Rusby says he had incompetent help and that he discovered many importations were being passed without having been submitted to him for his approval. On this account Dr. Rusby declares he could not continue in a position where he would be held responsible for the work of the Bureau. It is claimed in Washington that all interests are safeguarded because there are experts in the Washington laboratory to whom all appeals from the port laboratories are submitted. Dr. Alsberg sent a trained man to New York to devote his entire time to the work of inspecting crude drugs and Dr. Alsberg says this is in line with his policy to do away with part-time service. He objects to government employees having outside interests.

Members of the trade who are receiving importations with considerable regularity said to a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS that the inspection seemed just as rigid, so far as they could judge, as at any time during recent years. The presence of adulterated senna and cocillana and the disagreement as to the genuineness of a certain lot of arnica leaves were not looked upon as very serious or unusual. "There are elements in the trade who come into possession of questionable goods," said a leading importer, "and they offer the lot at a discount to get rid of it. I don't think there is any intention to defraud, but they don't know the law. One seller said to me that a certain root must be genuine because it had passed the Custom House. I suggested that he study the Pure Food and Drugs law. I wanted the genuine root, but the lot he had must have been brought in under another name."

It is said by importers that the examination of crude drugs is rigid at the Boston and Philadelphia laboratories and the chances are small that imports of any quantity could be brought in through those ports which were not up to standard. Importations in bond destined for an interior point would be inspected at Washington in case the examiner at the point of destination did not have the facilities for making a thorough examination or was not familiar with foreign roots, leaves, barks and seeds.

The Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation has not yet given the matter consideration, but it is said the work of inspection at the Port of New York will be called to their attention in view of the charges that some herbs have been misclassified.

"We do not criticise the rigid inspection of crude drugs," said a leading dealer, "but we object strenuously to discriminations. Such things exist, and some firms can obtain goods earlier than others, and in some cases can secure the approval of the Bureau on crude drug consignments of a class that other houses are not allowed to import."

How Mistakes Occur

It was said in Washington that the judgment of inspec- was bound to vary and that occasionally small lots might have passed inspection at one port and similar goods might have been rejected at another laboratory. In such cases an appeal to the Bureau of Chemistry in Washington, it was said, would rectify any mistakes. In the New York Bureau there are one microscopist and one chemist who have assistants working on part time. As more than 15,000 shipments were inspected last year at New York it can be seen that the office force had to hustle to meet the trade demands.

Inspectors draw samples at the docks as fast as shipments arrive. These are sent to the Bureau of Chemistry at the Appraisers' Stores, Washington and Christopher streets. Of the work of inspection at the Bureau, Dr. Rusby says:

"Thousands of dollars of loss have been caused to importers through the condemnation of spices and other articles of good quality by theoretical book workers on the basis of trivial variations of color, etc., from that laid down in the books. Waste portions of drugs rejected by careful shippers have been forwarded by ignorant or unscrupulous shippers and admitted here to the channels of commerce.

"I can cite cases where a powerful drug was classified as a harmless leaf and another well known drug was classified as shrubbery. Another spurious importation was admitted and actually sold by a well known house. I did not see these samples until they had been passed upon."

Imports Carefully Scrutinized

The botanists and pharmacognocists of the large import houses have been busy looking over consignments since the discovery of a few spurious shipments and more careful inspection is made of lots offered in the market especially when not held by well known importers or brokers.

Going further into the conditions at the Bureau in Washington, Dr. Rusby said that the men who were active under Dr. Wiley had been forced out of the service, and his opponents promoted to responsible positions. The latest case, he said, was that of Dr. Emerson, one of Dr. Wiley's most efficient assistants, who had resigned on account of the pressure brought against him. Dr. Rusby intimated that the spirit of vindictiveness had been carried to such an extreme that Treasury agents had been employed to ferret out the business relations of officials whom it was desired to oust, with a view of obtaining evidence against them.

Officials of the New York Bureau are silent and anyone inquiring concerning the management of the Bureau is referred to the Department in Washington. The Washington officials, including Dr. Alsberg, continue to saw wood and say nothing.

PHARMACOPOEIAL CONVENTION RESOLUTION REJECTED

Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture has notified Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, president of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention, that he does not consider the request of the convention for an act of Congress providing for the recognition of the new Pharmacopoeia necessary or proper. Prof. Joseph P. Remington, Dr. J. H. Beal and Dr. Wiley had submitted to Secretary Houston and Dr. Alsberg a form of resolution to be brought before Congress with the vitw of aiding in prosecutions by preventing the question of jurisdiction being raised at trials on the ground that the standards established by the Pharmacopoeia were set up subsequent to the passage of the Food and Drugs Act. Secretary Houston said in his letter to Dr. Wiley:

"It is highly improbable, in the opinion of the Department, that if the resolution were presented at the opening day of the session, Congress would act on it before January 1, 1917. Action on or after that date, of course, would defeat the purposes of the resolution."

Plans are well advanced for the manufacture of citric, tartaric, and sulphuric acids at Messina, Sicily, where a large factory is to be erected by the Societa Anonima per la Industria Siciliana Acido Citrico. The president of the company is Comm. Angelo Pogliani, managing director of the Banca Italiana di Sconto, and one of the prime movers in the interprise is Dott. Ernesto Tucci, formerly director of the Credito Italiano of Catania and now a director of the Banca Italiana di Sconto. The capital will be furnished in part by the fruit growers of eastern and southern Sicily. Sicily has ample supplies of the necessary raw materials, being the chief world source of citrate of lime and possessing important sulphur deposits.

LARGE SUPPLY OF SENNA AT ADEN AWAITING SHIPMENT TO AMERICA

Active Demand From United States and Europe Increases Prices—Adulteration With Other Leaves Reported to Be Quite General—Market for Aloes

ADEN, ARABIA, Dec. 10—The export of vegetable drug and medicinal products from Aden is not large although Aden is important as a supply market for aloes and senna.

Senna is becoming a much more important article of commerce in Aden than it has ever before been. This product consists of the dried leaves of different species of Cassia. A plant producing senna is said to grow wild in the Arabian province of the Yemen and local brokers say they buy considerable from that source. It is also imported in large bales from Egypt.

There have recently been active demands from both Europe and America with the result of increasing prices. Large quantities are at this time in Aden awaiting shipment to America. There is an active and large supply coming into Aden. Considerable care needs be exercised by purchasers due to the practice of adulterating the supplies brought in with leaves of other sorts. The present price is $1.20 per maund of 28 pounds, with a tendency upward. Before the war it was 40 cents to 45 cents per maund. Its use is medicinal, principally as a cathartic. One American firm in Aden is buying considerable quantities at this time for American importers.

Aloes is the product of a number of warm regions of the world and of a number of plants belonging to the genus aloe, but one of the principal and superior drug producing species is said to be a native of the Island of Socotra, about five hundred miles from Aden on the African side of the Gulf of Aden. From this source a part of the demand from Aden markets is supplied while Arabian Gulf ports supply a great deal. The quality is excellent from these two sources. Aloes seen in the Aden market is in the form of a hard, dark colored gum, aromatic, but extremely bitter to the taste. Its principal use here is in the form of medicines used as a purgative. Small shipments are made from Aden to Europe. The American aloe is said to be a different plant altogether from that growing in this part of the world. The price of aloes in the Aden market is $6.50 per maund of 28 pounds. During 1914-1915, 37 cwts. valued at $374 were exported to the United States.

The Aden markets handle an excellent quality of asafoetida which comes from Persia and India. As is well known its principal use is in medicine but in spite of its disagreeable odor it is sometimes, according to local information, used in this part of the world as a seasoning for food. Asafoetida as seen in Aden markets is a reddish-brown gum of about the consistency of fresh putty. The odor is unmistakable. The local prices are $4.50 per maund of 28 pounds, with a good supply and a demand slightly less than the average.

Galangal is the name of a dried root imported from China and exported to Red Sea ports. It is an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger of which East Indians are very fond. The local price is $2.00 per maund of 28 pounds.

The following table shows the exports from Aden of aloes, asafoetida, galangal and senna. In the items of "others not listed" is understood to be included quantities of those above listed which were not in shape to classify at the time of exportation. A cwt. equals 112 pounds.

EXPORTS FROM ADEN

Drugs & Medicines	1913-14 Cwts		1914-15 Cwts	
Aloes	416	$4,184	301	$2,192
Asafoetida	183	3,417	70	1,026
Galangal	472	1,788	244	943
Senna	335	1,288	142	1,336
Others not listed	..	22,040	..	19,309
Totals	1,406	$32,717	757	$24,806

A London firm says of the production of nitrate in Chili: "The figures of production for the year are 63,300,000 quintals, against 38,123,000 the previous twelve months. Stocks in Chili are today just about what they were a year ago, being about 16.300,000 quintals, against 17,099,000. Freights today are very nominal, quotations being about 140s to 150s per ton for sail or steam, but it is doubtful if one would be forthcoming at even 160s. Twelve months ago some doubt existed as to the capacity of the market to cope with the increase which was taking place, but this fear has been set at rest during this past few months by the market's wonderful power of absorption. The question is, how long will it last? Should the present rate of production be the maximum, it is hardly likely that it will be found to be too much until the war is over, and that is about all one can say."

SHELLAC PRICES UP AGAIN IN LONDON

Acetic Acid Market Easier—Cocaine in Less Demand —Ipecac Firmer, Quicksilver Unchanged

LONDON, January 1.—No revival of business is expected until well into the present month. Current prices are as follows:

ACETIC ACID—The brisk demand recently reported has given place to a much quieter market and it would be easy to buy to-day 80% in casks at 100s per cwt. for January shipment from New York.

ATROPINE SULPHATE is offered at 115s per oz. in limited quantities.

CAMPHOR REFINED continues firm. Japanese slabs 3s 4d per lb.

COCAINE has been less in demand but a somewhat better feeling is noticeable, probably owing to the final disposal of rather important consignments re-shipped to this country by Japanese speculators who had purchased last year when much lower prices were available.

CODLIVER OIL—No reliable prices have so far been received from Norway shippers direct, but offers are made by a well known importer in this country at 325s per barrel at which figure, it is reported, fair quantities have been sold.

FORMALDEHYDE—The recent advance in the United States has not been followed here to the full owing to an accumulation of stocks in this side—parcels have been changing hands this week at 75s per cwt. for 40% volume. Complaints are general of the uncertain and erratic rates at which this product is shipped whereby importers here are unable to ascertain their cost price laid down until the shipping documents arrive.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM—Only small arrivals have taken place recently from Japan and up to 13s 4d has been paid for close at hand and parcels just landing.

IPECAC is firmer, Matto Grosso offering from 9s 6d to 10s per lb. and Cartagena 8s 6d.

PHENACETIN—Reports generally favor the prospect of lower prices. Recent high prices have had the effect of keeping off buyers and sales to a limited extent at from 85s to 95s forward from Switzerland have still further shaken confidence in the immediate future of the market.

QUICKSILVER is unchanged at £18.15s per flask.

SALICYLATES AND SALOL have held their prices and it is thought that the long continued decline is nearing its end. The demand, however, is quiet both for home and export.

SHELLAC has been an unusually fluctuating and uncertain market, but appears to have again started on a fresh upward movement, T. N. Orange at the close costing 140s per cwt. and A. C. Garnet 155s.

F. W. Weller, vice president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey told the stockholders at the annual meeting that the year 1916 had been a prosperous one in all branches of the business. The total production exceeded that of 1915. The demand had increased refining facilities until the capacity was in excess of the production of crude oil. He predicted financial trouble for rival companies when lean years come.

The Antoine Chiris Company has commenced the construction of a storage building at Delawanna, N. J.

DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE TAKES ACTION ON AMENDMENT TO NARCOTIC LAW

Only One Change Relating to Evidence Suggested—Conference Opposes Attempts to Establish Food and Drug Standards, Beyond Those Already Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The sessions of the National Drug Trade Conference were held behind closed doors, the executive committee having concluded to deny admission to any but accredited delegates. However, a summary of the work accomplished at the meetings, held at the New Willard Hotel, has been prepared for DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

The executive committee held its meeting Monday, January 15, at which were present Chairman John C. Wallace, Secretary Charles M. Woodruff, George W. Lattimer, James F. Finneran, H. Beal was unable to be present because of the delay in his train.

The following resolutions were recommended by the executive committee and on the following day were adopted by the Conference.

Professor Beal offered a resolution: "That each constituent organization be requested to pay an assessment of $50 for the expenses of the Conference."

A number of those present, including Messrs. Kline, Lynn, Woodruff, Holliday, Dohme and Finneran spoke on the following resolution offered by Mr. Finneran:

"WHEREAS, Various amendments to the Harrison Act have been suggested, many of them imposing heavier burdens upon the drug trade than are made necessary by any purpose of the law, and

"WHEREAS, The act has been as effective as any law could reasonably be expected to be, and any further burden upon the drug trade would be unjust and oppressive, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That we petition Congress not to amend the Harrison Act in any other respect than the following:

"RESOLVED, That Section 8 should be amended so as to read as follows:

"'Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person not registered under the provisions of this act and who has not paid the tax provided for by this act, to offer for sale, or have in his possession for sale, or under his control for sale, any of the aforesaid drugs, and possession or control by any person who is not registered under the provisions of this act, and who has not paid a special tax provided for by this act, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this provision whether such person is a person included in Sec. 1 of this act or not: PROVIDED, etc., as in Sec. 8 of the Harrison Act."

Some little discussion was also had on the resolution "That the Conference approve of the recommendation made by the Commissioner of Internal Revene in 1915, that some provision be made for the treatment of indigent persons unfortunately addicted to the use of narcotic habit-forming drugs where the oppression of the law brings about conditions necessitating such treatment, but believes this to be a function of the State and not of the Federal Government; and that care should be exercised not to allow professional agitators interested in such institutions to unduly exploit the law to their own pecuniary advantage."

Mr. Lynn offered the following resolution: "That recognizing the importance of the subject of compulsory health insurance and the evils of hasty and ill-considered legislaiton passed upon the initiative of bodies organized to promote such legislation, even ex parte, as it were, this Conference earnestly recommends to the legislatures of the various states in which bills for compulsory health and other compulsory social insurance may be introduced, that such bill be not passed for the present, but instead, that commissions be appointed of impartial men, not committed on the subject, to investigate the whole question from every angle, to give all interested an oppostunity to be heard, and finally, to report their conclusions to the next sessions of their respective legislatures."

The Kern-Doremus bill received the unanimous endorsement of the Conference as being the one adequate measure to give relief to art, industry, and science, in the mailing of legitimate articles which, though poisonous or containing poisons, are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous to life, health or property, and may be mailed with entire safety.

The meetings of the conference were closed to other than bont fide delegates by the adoption of the resolution offered by Dr. Dohme, seconded by Mr. Hilton, "That the meetings of this Conference be closed to the end that delegates may feel greater freedom in discussion, provided, however, this resolution shall not prevent the Conference from admitting any person upon unanimously consent of all delegates present."

Messrs. Dohme, Finneran and Lyon were among the speakers on the resolution offered by Mr. Lynn that "The Revision Committees of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary have established standards based upon the experience and improvements of pharmacists for all important drugs for which standards are desired,

"WHEREAS, Custom has established standards for all important food products which were generally recognized by laws, rules, and regulations in various states, and

"WHEREAS, Attempts to establish standards for other foods and drugs will tend to discourage initiative research and improvement on the part of producers and manufacturers, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the National Drug Conference respectfully protests against the establishment of arbitrary standards for foods and drugs beyond those already made, and especially against attempts to establish standards for articles originally devised and introduced by producers and manufacturers and for which such producers and manufacturers have already established standards based on their experience."

The metric system received the endorsement of the Conference and the recommendation was made that Congress adopt it as soon as possible. Messrs. Dohme, Kline, and Henry were appointed as a committee of three to inquire into and report as to whether the word "aspirin" will become public property after the expiration of the Hoffman patent on acetyl salicylic acid.

The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of a number of subjects chief of which, however, was that relating to section 11 of the Food and Drugs Act. It was said that there is lack of uniformity of practice with respect to the admission of drugs into the United States. The members of the Conference found that, taking certain drugs, admission was granted at some of the ports, while the same privilege was denied at others. The entire matter was referred to the executive committee with instructions to look into it and to ascertain what remedy may be applied. This committee has further been instructed to report the results of its investigations to the Conference. Steps will then be taken to bring the matter, with recommendations, to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Customs Service.

The following officers were selected for the year 1917: John C. Wallace, president; Samuel C. Henry, first vice-president; Wallace C. Abbott, M.D., second vice president; C. Mahlon Kline, third vice-president, and Charles M. Woodruff, secretary and treasurer. The members of the executive committee are John C. Wallace, Charles M. Woodruff, Prof. James H. Beal, George W. Lattimer, James F. Finneran, R. C. Stofer, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme and Fred K. Fernald.

The delegates to the Conference were John C. Wallace, New Castle, Pa.; S. L. Hilton, Washington, D. C., and J. H. Beal, Urbana, Ill., representing the A. Ph. A.; F. E. Holliday, New York City; C. Mahlon Kline, Philadelphia, Pa., and G. W. Latimer, Columbus, Ohio, representing the N. W. D. A.; Samuel C. Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.; James F. Finneran, Boston, Mass., and Eugene C. Brokmeyer, Washington, D. C., representing the N. A. R. D.; J. Fred Windolph, Norwich, N. Y., representing the A. A. Ph. C.; Charles J. Lynn, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Baltimore, Md., and Charles M. Woodruff, Detroit, Mich., representing the N. A. M. of M. P.; Fred K. Fernald, Elkhart, Ind., representing the P. A. of A.

SODIUM CYANIDE PRICES AFFECT SILVER

Sodium cyanide which sold for 17 cents a pound before the war has touched $2 and many silver mines which use the chemical in the recovery of the metal from the ore have been obliged to shut down temporarily, says the *Philadelphia Ledger*. The main supply came from companies having plants at Niagara Falls, but these plants have been unable to supply the demand. None can be obtained from England because the production there is shipped to South Africa.

IN THE CHEMICAL TRADE

The unusual conditions prevailing in the chemical industry are well illustrated by the remarkable development of W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., located on the line of the New York Connecting Railroad in Brooklyn. The company was founded in 1911 by Dr. William Beckers who is a graduate of the universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg, and was connected for twelve years with one of the largest dyestuff concerns in Germany. He then came to the United States and was associated with the American branch of the same company for eight years. In 1915, the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., was incorpcrated with a capital of $1,000,000, which was soon increased to $2,000,000, and which, at present, is $5,000,000. Dr. Beckers, besides being president and chairman of the board of directors, is general manager of the concern. Prior to the war the company employed about fifty to sixty workingmen. The company now has more than 1,000 employes and about 40 chemists. There are 39 separate buildings on the 42 acre tract on which the plant is located.

The American Wood-Preservers' Association will hold its thirteenth annual meeting at the Hotel Astor, January 23-25. Mayor Mitchel will deliver an address of welcome on Tuesday morning, January 23. This will be followed by the annual address of the President, Carl G. Crawford, and reports of officers and committees. L. B. Moses, Chairman of the Committee on Service Tests of Wood-Block Pavement, and C. H. Teesdale, Chairman of the Committee on Wood-Block Paving, will report, and the meeting will close with a business session in which the names of the officers for the coming year will be announced.

Felix Dreyfus, vice president of Herman & Herman, Inc., of New York, will sail for Genoa on January 23, to inspect the company's branches in Europe and Great Britain. On January 25, Henry Frankel will sail from Seattle to establish branches in the Far East. Herman & Herman are manufacturers of intermediates and coal tar products. The company reports a rapid extension of its export business.

The Tionesta Valley Chemical Company has sold a two-thirds interest in its Mayburg plant to T. H. Quinn & Co., of Olean, N. Y., and Wheeler and Dusenbury, of Endeavor, Pa., for $500,000. The Mayburg plant was built in 1911 and 1912 at a cost of about $600,000. It is one of the largest plants in the country for the manufacture of wood alcohol.

The business of the Atlas Preservative Company of America has been reorganized and will be known as the Chipman Chemical Engineering Company, Inc., selling and manufacturing all of the original Atlas products.

The Grasselli Chemical Company's recent purchases of land in Linden township near Elizabeth, N. J., comprise ten acres. The company had extensive holdings which the additional purchases adjoin.

It is understood that one of the large manufacturers of coal-tar derivatives is about to produce tolidin, a base for all direct colors made from toluol.

DRILLING FOR POTASH IN TEXAS

The Geological Survey is drilling for potash in Potter county, Texas, having discontinued the work in Nevada. The well is 363 feet deep.

It is well known that very extensive salt beds underlie large areas in northwestern Texas and adjacent parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, and New Mexico. Salt in thick beds is included in the sedimentary section of clay, shale, gypsum, and limestone or dolomite, in a series which resembles in many ways the series that includes the German deposits of potash salts. The "red beds" in which the salt and gypsum occur in Texas are of Permian age and are thought to represent a period of aridity and long exposure of this part of the earth's surface to weathering and rock decay, which accompanied the drying up of continentally inclosed basins of saline waters. It is certain that such conditions might have resulted in the formation of deposits of potash salts here, as well as in the Permian area of northern Germany.

If potash is present in Texas the chances are great that it would have been overlooked by drillers, as the ordinary potash salts have no readily distinguishing characteristic and would be classed by most drillers as salt and alkali or brine. A few very small specks containing potash salts have been found in samples from some of the Texas drillings, but these are to be considered a suggestion of possibilities only, for they indicate nothing as to quality or even as to the existence of a significant deposit.

The main point to be emphasized is that all drilling where salt beds or salt brines are being encountered should be watched and the salts or brines tested for potash. This applies not only to Texas or Oklahoma but to borings everywhere else. Potash deposits have been discovered in the Permian in central Germany, in the Oligocene (Tertiary) in Alsace, the lower Miocene (Tertiary) in Galicia, and in the supposed Eocene or Oligocene (Tertiary) in northeastern Spain, always in conjunction with deposits of common salt, dolomite, and gypsum, and it would be strange if occurrences of this sort were confined entirely to the salt deposits of Europe.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

23427.—A company in England is in the market for dyestuffs. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Payment will be made by sight draft with documents attached. Goods should be packed in tins and wooden cases. References.

23428.—A firm in Spain would like to purchase aniline colors and chemical products for use in drug stores and dyeing establishments. It also wishes to entertain an agency proposition. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Correspondence should be in Spanish. References.

23435.—A man in Spain wishes to purchase drugs and pharmaceutical supplies. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Cash will be paid against documents. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

23477.—A firm in British East Africa is in the market for toilet articles, such as perfumes, soaps, etc. If possible, samples should be submitted. Information in regard to prices, discounts, shipping charges, weights, etc., should be supplied. Quotations should be made in English currency if possible. Terms desired are seven days' sight draft with bill of lading attached. Correspondence may be in English. References.

23478—A man in the West Indies would like to buy machinery for making marmalades and also for extracting citric acid from grapefruit, etc.

23479.—A company in Russia desires to purchase hardware, chemical fire extinguishers, soaps, drugs, dried meat, dyes, boots and shoes for women and children, shoe findings, bcot polishes, leather goods, coffee, cocoa, rice sugar, spices, dried fruits, canned goods, condensed milk, nuts, enamelware, kitchen and household utensils, cutlery, spoons, tobacco and cigars. Quotations should be made c. i. f. Russian port. Correspondence may be in English. References.

23480.—A man in Argentina wishes to secure an agency for the sale of rubber and celluloid goods. Correspcndence should be in Spanish. References.

DIVIDENDS OF LEADING COMPANIES

The United Drug Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the first preferred stock, payable Feb. 1, to stock of record Jan. 15.

Harrison Brothers &Co., Inc., whose plant is about to become the property of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., paid 7 per cent. on $1,500,000 non-cumulative preferred 8 per cent. on $2,000,000 common stock in 1916. The stock is listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. During 1916 the common ranged between the low mark of 99, reached on February 29, and the high of 110, on June 26. Preferred ranged from 75, reached on January 24, to 95, the high mark touched on August 24. The company owns extensive plants for the manufacture of acids for use in making dyes and explcsives.

The Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation has increased the annual dividend on the common stock to five per cent. There are 300,000 shares of commcn stock issued without par value. An issue of $3,000,000 preferred stock has been authorized, but not issued, for retirement of $2,000,000 six per cent. notes due January 1, 1918, for additions to plant.

Drug & Chemical Markets

BUSINESS IN LONDON IMPROVING

Advances Made in Caffeine, Canella, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Honey and Phosphoric Acid—Citric and Tartaric Acids Firmer

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, January 16.—Business in the drug, chemical and dyestuff markets is gradually improving. Among the items quoted at an advance are caffeine, canella, cascara sagrada, castor oil, honey and phosphoric acid.

There is a firmer tone in citric and tartaric acids.

Oxalic acid is easier.

Phenacetin is lower.

NUMEROUS PRICE CHANGES IN DRUGS

Salicylates, Sodium, Acetanilid, Arnica Flowers and Bismuth Preparations Lower—Higher Quotations on Wood Alcohol, Glycerin and Many Oils

Numerous price revisions characterized the drug market during the week. Salicylates led in the downward trend of values, salol suffering a cut of 50c a pound for U. S. P. supplies. Sodium was lowered by manufacturers, who still refuse to enter contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery. Makers also announced lower quotations on bismuth preparations. Acetanilid and antipyrene show further reductions due to freer offerings and competition by second hands, while powdered antimony needle eased off owing to lack of demand.

Speculative influences had a depressing effect on prices covering quinine held by second hands, who have lowered quotations to 52c, or 3c an ounce below makers' quotations. Arnica flowers, senna siftings and Russian ergot are lower, because of aggressive selling. Cocoa butter in boxes shows a reduction. Crude glycerin was reduced slightly on decreased demand. Makers posted a reduction in quotations on salicylic and oxalic acids owing to a further accumulation of stocks and a lack of demand.

Wood alcohol scored another gain and second hands are asking premiums over quoted prices for prompt delivery. Coumarin, magnesium carbonate, sodium salicylate, storax, sugar of milk and thymol show further gains. Menthol is stronger and a fair advance has been established in quotations, owing to stronger primary market reports. Refined C. P. glycerin has been advanced by eastern makers on a larger demand.

Oils of lemon, peppermint in tins, sandalwood and bergamot show noteworthy advances on a stronger primary market and light spot stocks.

Miscellaneous articles which show fair price gains, embraced white powdered arsenic, yellow bees wax, cascara bark, sloe berries and Levant wormseed, due to a scarcity of stocks.

Advices from Paris report that all stocks of alcohol above one hundred hectolitres (2,642 gallons) have been requisitioned throughout France by the Government.

All grades of mustard seeds are firmer following higher cables from Europe which have encouraged buying. Coriander is scarce and higher, while celery is fractionally lower due to speculative movements. Caraway and poppy supplies are still tied up in Holland.

Acetanilid—Owing to increased offerings by second hands, and a slow demand, prices were weak. In some quarters offerings were made at price concessions, but the general asking prices ranged from 46@47c a pound, with the close barely steady.

Acid, Oxalic—Spot supplies are being offered at lower prices, under a lack of buying and a fair accumulation of stocks. Sellers are offering parcels at reduced values ranging from 46c@48c a pound.

Acid, Picric—A larger demand which resulted in fair inroads in the spot supply, gave a firmer trend to the spot market. Quotations are firm but nominal, ranging from 90c@$1.10 a pound on parcels for immediate shipment. Makers in most quarters are sold ahead.

Acid, Salicylic—Makers announced lower prices, due to a light demand and a fair accumulation of spot stocks. Quotations closed at $1@$1.05 a pound, but trading was inactive.

Alcohol—The market for wood alcohol has strengthened owing to the higher cost of raw materials and larger demand. Leading distillers raised quotations to $1@$1.02 for 95 per cent and to $1.00@$1.07 per gallon for 97 per cent. Second hands are demanding premiums over quoted values for supplies for prompt delivery.

Antimony—A further cessation of the demand for powdered needle spot supplies, caused a weaker sentiment in trade circles. Dealers offered parcels more freely which resulted in lower values, ranging from 14c@16c a pound.

Antipyrene—The market is easier under a larger production which led to liberal offerings. In most quarters sellers reduced quotations $1 to $16@$17 a pound.

Arnica Flowers—Aggressive selling competition among leading holders, resulted in a further downward movement. Spot parcels were offered at $1.05@$1.10 a pound, showing a decline of 5c under recent sales. In some quarters these prices are being shaded.

Arsenic—Supplies of white powdered scored a further advance under a more pronounced scarcity of spot stock. In most quarters distributors are refusing to book orders below 9c while up to 9½c a pound is demanded by some sellers.

Bees Wax—Smaller spot supplies and firmer primary markets for yellow wax forced up prices to higher levels. Sellers raised quotations 3c to 37c@41c a pound for spot lots for immediate delivery.

Bismuth—Makers announced declines on most preparations owing to a fair accumulation of stocks. Among the varieties affected were citrate U. S. P. which is quoted at $3.30; salicylate $3.15; subcarbonate U. S. P. $3.25; subiodide $5.05, subnitrate $2.90 and tannate $2.90. Latter prices cover not less than 25 pound lots and makers are not booking orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery. With one exception prices were raised on subgallate U. S. P. supplies to $3.50 a pound for lots not less than 25 pounds.

Cascara Bark—Stronger reports from primary sources and light spot supplies coupled with a better demand, gave a firmer tone to the market. Holders of spot supplies raised values about ½c to 10½c@12c a pound.

Castor Oil—Supplies in tin containers have been raised 2c a pound above the parity of barrel values, owing to the high cost of tin. The market closed firm for supplies in barrels, in sympathy with the strong position of the primary market for the seed. Spot supplies of No. 1 in barrels are offered sparingly at 18c@18½c a pound.

Cocoa Butter—The market for supplies in boxes weakened owing to a lack of buying orders and a fair increase in spot stocks. Importers are offering spot lots at reduced figures ranging from 40c@43c a pound.

Codliver Oil—The market is dull and values are quoted nominally unchanged at $71@$75 a barrel for Newfoundland and at $112@$115, a barrel for Norwegian on the spot, as to brand. No news of interest has been received from primary sources.

Coumarin—Scant supplies and a better inquiry for spot lots, led to a firmer sentiment among holders. Some dealers have made an advance in price to $11.50 while others continue to offer small lots sparingly at $11.25 a pound.

Ergot—A further decrease in the demand, which resulted in increased selling pressure, has had a depressing influence on Russian spot supplies. Dealers lowered quotations to 62c@65c a pound, showing a decline of 6c a pound during the week.

Glycerin—Some Eastern refiners raised prices to 54c for chemically pure supplies in drums and to 55c in cans,

because of a renewal of buying orders. Offerings by second hands, however, were reported down to 50c a pound for chemically pure. Crude supplies ruled easier and sales at 38c for saponified and 34½c a pound for soap lye were reported. Some business was reported in dynamite at 52c but sellers as a rule are not inclined to accept below 52½c@53c a pound.

Magnesium, Carbonate—Prices are slightly firmer owing to a better demand for supplies in cases. Offerings were moderately fair and in most quarters sellers refused to entertain bids below 23c@24c a pound.

Menthol—Owing to larger inquiries which resulted in increased sales and the higher cost of importation from Japan, prices closed stronger, showing a gain of about 5c a pound for the week. Offerings were moderate as a result of smaller stocks and importers raised quotations to $3.25@$3.35 a pound.

Oil of Bay—Larger recent arrivals, which led to some selling competition, weakened prices, resulting in declines. Handlers are offering spot lots at lower figures ranging from $2.25@$2.45 a pound.

Oil of Bergamot—Prices show strength, owing to the market being practically bare of supplies, which resulted in a further slight gain in prices. Spot parcels are offered at $6.25 while some sellers are naming $6.55 a pound. The demand however, was slow, as buyers are holding back for further developments in the primary market where prospects for freer offerings are more encouraging. New crop oil abroad is steady under fairly active speculative buying. For parcels to arrive $6 a pound has been asked.

Oil of Lemon—The firmness of the primary market abroad and a further increase in the cost of importation, led to another advance in spot prices. Leading firms are quoting from $1.20@$1.25 a pound and buyers are finding some difficulty in locating lots at lower figures.

Oil of Peppermint—A firmer trend pervaded the market and in most quarters sellers are asking higher prices up to $2.25 a pound for supplies in tins. In some quarters however, offerings are being made at $2.20 a pound.

Oil of Sandalwood—Owing to meager spot supplies which are well concentrated in strong hands, prices closed strong showing noteworthy advances. Supplies of East Indian oil are being held at 20c higher to $11.90@$11.20, while West Indian was raised to $4.29@$4.45 a pound.

Oil of Wintergreen—The market for synthetic oil was weaker, and makers announced a reduction in quotation for bulk supplies to $1 a pound to meet the keener competition by second hands. Makers are refusing to book contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

Quinine—Domestic manufacturers continue to adhere to former prices on the basis of 55c an ounce for 100 ounce tins, in sympathy with a steady demand and a firm market for the bark. Second hands, however, are offering spot lots at lower prices, ranging from 52c@53c an ounce. Prices realized at the recent auction of cinchona bark held at Amsterdam are being kept secret. Sales by second hands at 48c an ounce lacked confirmation and the easier trend of the market is due in part to speculative movements.

Salol—Manufacturers announced a noteworthy decline in prices of 50c to $2 a pound for supplies in bulk, while supplies in bottles were reduced to $2.10 a pound. Second hands also lowered quotations to $2.25 a pound. The lower range of values is attributed to a larger production and a light demand. Makers are refusing to enter orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery.

Senna—Recent larger arrivals and a dormant demand, influenced a weak and lower market for spot supplies of siftings. Offerings are more liberal at reduced figures, ranging from 37c@39c a pound.

Sloe Berries—Advices from primary markets noting stronger values, and scant spot supplies here, forced up prices to a higher level. First hands advanced spot quotations to 95c while some holders refused to accept bids below $1. a pound.

Sodium Salicylate—Makers announced a cut in prices on supplies of U. S. P. in bulk, which was in part attributed to a fair accumulation of stocks. Quotations range from $1.05@$1.10 a pound. Manufacturers are not booking orders or contracts for supplies for future delivery.

Storax—A slight rise in quotations on spot has been established in sympathy with the higher cost of importation. Sellers are asking 5c advance to $3.25@$3.30 a pound. Offerings of supplies for importation involved several lots at $3.50 a pound, cost and freight New York.

Sugar of Milk—The scarcity of spot stocks and a steady demand, resulted in a further rise in prices. Manufacturers advanced quotations to 34c@35c a pound, showing a gain for the week of 2c a pound.

Thymol—Scant supplies brought a marked rise in prices. Dealers in most quarters are quoting spot lots of crystals at $11.25@$11.70 and iodide at $12@$13 a pound.

Wormseed—The market for Levant supplies is firmer, based on stronger advices from abroad and in most quarters holders have advanced quotations. Offerings involved moderate spot lots at 64c@74c a pound.

NEW METHODS IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Dr. H. E. Howe discussed the introduction of new industrial methods into the chemical trades in a lecture before the Rochester Section of the American Chemical Society. In nearly all countries, he said, except the United States, the co-operation of manufacturers engaged in the same industries appears to be encouraged with a view to betterment and economy of production.

Dr. Howe said of Canadian methods:

"The Canadian Mining Institute, with the Society of Chemical Industry is studying Canadian minerals to determine what can be made from them. This subject is receiving profound study. An exhibition of eight to ten thousand articles made in Germany and Austria, which Canadians could produce and do not, is being held in industrial centers.

"The Royal Society of Canada is considering a plan in co-operation with the Government of the appointment of a commission to consider problems in research and to assign such of them as may be worked out in educational institutions to their various laboratories.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway has engaged the cooperation of Arthur D. Little, Limited, to survey Canadian resources and to work out uses for them. One result already achieved in the Little laboratories is the production of high grade half stuff for making paper out of flax straw. One million acres are put to flax for seed each year and the straw is burned to get rid of it.

"Another problem lately solved has been the manufacture of acetone and acetic acid from calcium carbide. On account of the water powers of Canada there is hardly any limit to the calcium carbide that may be produced and made available for the products named. There is a vast field of other bodies which research is bound to make available from the same source."

MENHADEN OIL PRODUCTION AND PRICES

The reduced output of menhaden in recent years is attributed to the scarcity of menhaden in northern waters, in part, and to the fact that many factories have been turned into sardine canneries which are more profitable.

The heavy consumption of bleached menhaden oil, due to the fact that its comparatively low price admitted of its extensive substitution for more costly vegetable oils in a number of industrial fields, together with the steady advancing market for such products during the last half of the year, made it possible for pressers to pay well for the crude product.

Nominally prices for crude average 35c a gallon Baltimore, but this past season the market opening at 46c steadily advanced to the present level of 65c to 70c, the difference in price at present representing the divergent views of the several holders of the small quantity of crude menhaden oil remaining unsold in the South.

Heavy Chemical Markets

MANY CHEMICAL PRODUCTS VERY SCARCE

Ammonium Sulphate and Ammonium Muriate Continue High—Resale Orders for Foreign Account in Caustic Soda and Soda Ash

Prices were again inclined to sag, but business was a little more brisk than the week before as domestic consumers seemed inclined to take advantage ot the attractive prices that prevailed. Technically the chemical situation is one of firmness, but the surface conditions are slightly agitated by such external influences as peace talk and the increasing shortage in ocean carrying facilities. In regard to the latter, the market faces a similar situation though not quite so aggravated as that which demoralized the stock market about a year ago.

The shipment of chemicals to foreign points is growing increasingly difficult and while there has been no great accumulation of stocks the resale orders on foreign accounts have had a more or less depressing effect on values. This applies particularly to commodities that are handled in a large way and soda ash and caustic soda have been offered at concessions in more liberal quantities as a consequence. Bleaching powder does not seem to have been affected to any extent and values are holding firm. Producers have very little stock of any of these three articles to offer on spot and the factory outputs, as reported, will be diverted to contract deliveries over the balance of the year.

Ammonium sulphate and ammonium muriate continue high on a scarcity of spot supplies. Little variation was recorded in the quotations on the potassium salts. The chlorate on spot continues in an easy position though supplies are not overly abundant.

The caustic has been in good demand and spot supplies have been pretty well absorbed. Little is to be had before February. With the basic muriate high saltpeter values are holding firm. Sodium bichromate values are again off and sales were reported at exceedingly low prices. The differentiation in sodium cyanide and the cyanide mixture is unusual, with the latter about 50c a pound higher on spot than the cyanide. Some of the more active items follow in detail:

Acid Acetic—Manufacturers report a brisk business on contract and most factories are sold for from two to three months in advance; this leaves the spot market rather limited as to supplies although the tension has been somewhat relieved as consumers are being taken care of on contract. Spot offerings of 28 per cent are around 4½c a pound; 56 per cent at 9c a pound; 70 per cent at 11¼c and 11½c a pound; 80 per cent at 13c and 14c a pound and the glacial at 20c and 25c a pound. A premium over these prices is demanded by exporters for foreign business.

Acid Muriatic—The demand for muriatic acid has been a trifle slack and concessions were made in some quarters to induce buying. Quotations generally were continued at the former values of 1⅜c a pound for the 18 degree; 1½c a pound for the 20 degree and 2 and 2⅛c a pound for the 22 degree. In round quantities contracts for the 18 and 20 degrees were quoted at 1c a pound.

Acid Nitric—Concessions were also had in resale offerings of nitric acid though not in quantity to affect the market. Former quotations again prevailed based on the 42 degree in quantity at 6c a pound; 40 degree at 5¾c a pound; 38 degree at 5½c a pound and the 36 degree at 5¼c a pound.

Acid Sulphuric—A slight setback occurred in sulphuric acid values. The demand was rather quiet and with more liberal supplies coming forward, around $26 and $28 a ton could have been done for the 66 degree brimstone, and $18 and $20 a ton for the 60 degree.

Alum—With the exception of aluminum sulphate, business in the alums was quiet. The movement of the aluminum sulphate was mostly on contract though there was also some call for spot stocks with prices at 2 and 2½c a pound for the low grade and 3 and 3½c a pound for the iron free according to seller. The ammonium alum was held at 4c for the lump and the potassium alum at 6c a pound in second hands and 6½c by manufacturers, for the lump.

Bleaching Powder—No great amount of stocks are accumulating as the movement has been fairly steady and former quotations of 4¼c and 4½c a pound in domestic containers were again quoted. In export drums prices ranged around 6 and 6¼c a pound though lower prices were had in one or two instances in resales, on failure to secure shipping space. Manufacturers are rarely in a position to quote on spot or to accept orders on contract over any part of the present year.

Copper Sulphate—Leading manufacturers are firmly adhering to blue vitrol quotations based on the 98-99 per cent at 14c a pound in carload lots, though in the open market sales were again reported at 12½c@13c a pound. Small crystals of the same quality were obtainable at 11½c@11⅞c a pound. On the 95 per cent, 11½c a pound was quoted.

Potassium Bichromate—There was little doing in potassium bichromate, but values were steady at 40c@41c a pound.

Potash Caustic—The movement in caustic potash has been fair and what little stock was available on spot has been mostly absorbed at prices ranging from 85c to 95c a pound for the 88-92 per cent. Most of the offerings now in the market are for February shipment. The 70-75 per cent was quoted in some quarters at 67c a pound f.o.b. works.

Potassium Chlorate—The demand for potassium chlorate has quiet, but values were holding at 64c@65c a pound. Manufacturers quoted 70c a pound on contract.

Potassium Prussiate—There was little change in the prussiates. The yellow was held around 88c a pound in some quarters, while as low as $2.50 a pound could have been done on the red.

Soda Ash—Manufacturers have practically closed their books to 1917 business and their quotations on spot are more or less nominal. In second hands ash was again selling off a few points, but seemed to have met with a ready sale at the low figures offered. Spot was reported sold at $2.80@$2.85 per cwt., for the light 58 per cent. Most of the offerings are around $2.90@$2.95 per cwt.

Sodium Bichromate—During the week sodium bichromate in second hands reached the lowest point in over a year in spot market sales. Considerable quantities of stocks are changing hands each week, but active selling has prevented a recuperation of values and 15c a pound was said to have been a selling price at one time during the week. At 17c@17½c a pound sales were frequent.

Soda, Caustic—Second hand sellers were inclined to dispose of stocks and in many instances lower bids were accepted than was generally quoted. In one and two car lots sales were made at $4.05@$4.10 per cwt. for the 76 per cent fused, but these instances were rare, as most holders are asking $4.25. Manufacturers report only limited stocks on hand and have placed their quotations at 4½c. to 5c a pound for the spot when available.

Sodium Cyanide—Scarcity of the cyanide mixture is holding prices around $2.25 a pound, while slightly more liberal offerings of the sodium cyanide have resulted in offers of the latter at $1.75 a pound. The demand is said to be in favor of the mixture.

MAY KEEP ALCOHOL FOR COMPOUNDING

Druggists throughout Virginia have been informed by the prohibition commissioner of the State that it will not be necessary for them to get a special license in order to keep in stock alcohol when for compounding purposes only. The courts have held that under the Virginia prohibition law, now in effect, ice cream manufacturers can keep ardent spirits on hand for extract flavoring and similar purposes, but that under no circumstances will it be permissible for the spirits to be used in "spiking" the ice cream. It is not expected that the manufacturers will stop making bisque and other creams that usually contain ardent spirits.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

U. S. SHIPPING COAL-TAR COLORS ABROAD

Manufacturers of Intermediates Report Output Well Sold Up—Some Competition with Foreign Makers Already Felt Here—Margin of Profit Smaller

While vegetable dyeing materials have had another quiet week, the demand for coal-tar colors has been fairly good. It was noted in the export statistics that considerable quantities had been shipped abroad during the last week, one order for Japan alone amounting to over $27,000. The demand for intermediates has also been active, as a consequence, large quantities have been retired from the spot market and values have again taken on an appearance of firmness that had been lacking in the last few weeks. Manufacturers announce that their output has been pretty well sold well into the future and that the accumulation of stocks for the time will be small. Practically no changes have occurred in quotations on intermediates from those of last week with the exception that most of the offers at concessions have either been absorbed or withdrawn.

In vegetable dyeing materials several changes are noted, some advances and some declines. The shortage in ocean tonnage continues to be a handicap in the movement of foreign material to the local markets, increasing the price-stiffening tendencies in these commodities. In some of the domestic products downward revisions have occurred. Domestic interest is still lacking but considerable demand is reported for export, though it was said that this business had to be done on a very small margin, owing to the competition that has developed from the makers abroad.

A few of the principal items follow in detail:

Albumen—The scarcity of egg albumen stocks is holding local market quotations firm at from 76c to 80 cents a pound according to sellers. According to all advices primary market quotations are also high and with increased freight costs, shipment prices are almost equal to spot prices. Blood albumens were continued at a range of from 32c for some grades of the domestic to 38c@42c a pound for the better grades of both the domestic and imported.

Archil—Inquiries for archil continue and business has been a little more promising with several quantity orders reported turned during the week. Prices are quoted at 16c @18c a pound for the double extract and 20c@25c for the concentrated and up to 30c a pound for special grades.

Cochineal—Reductions in cochineal were noted during the week, following the arrival of more liberal supplies. As a dyeing medium in the textile industry the demand has fallen considerably from that of a year ago. Prices for both the silver and black bugs are at 53c@57c a pound depending upon quality.

Cudbear—There was a little movement in cudbear during the week, but for uses other than in the textile industry. Stocks are not particularly large and prices were steady at 25c@30c a pound.

Cutch—Dealers continue to report lack of interest from consumers for immediate business, and spot prices are easy at the low figures last mentioned. In some quarters 9c@10c a pound can be done while others are inclined to hold for better prices.

Gambier—Another advance was recorded in gambier during the week, due, primarily, to the freight situation. Prices as now quoted are 12c@12½c a pound for spot and 11c@11½c a pound for shipment. No. 1 cubes were quoted at 22½c@23c a pound spot.

Logwood—Quotations on the logwood and logwood products were easing off a bit during the past week. Ordinary logwood could have been bought at $15 and $18 a ton, which has been the asking price for sometime, but it was said that sales had been made of Hayti wood as low as $26 a ton and Jamaica wood at $30@$32 a ton. Solid extract of logwood was quoted during the week at 26c@ 28c a pound by some of the manufacturers though as high as 30c was asked in some quarters. The liquid 51 degree was quoted at 14c@15c a pound for a standard quality, hematine paste at 16c@18c and hematine crystals at 28c@ 30c a pound.

Myrobalans—The situation in myrobalans is very unsettled. Spot supplies are about all absorbed and advices from primary markets tell of goods on hand but no space available for shipment. Quotations are practically nominal at $65 a ton for J2s and $72 a ton for J1s.

COAL-TAR DERIVATIVES

Aniline Oil and Salts—There was a slight indication of a strengthening tendency in aniline oil. Sales were again reported at 22c@22½c a pound during the latter part of last week, but more recently, 23c a pound seemed the inside figure. The salts were quoted around 28c a pound, though a little better could have been done in some quarters.

Benzaldehyde—The demand for benzaldehyde is holding well and supplies are being absorbed readily. Prices seem firm at $5.50 a pound on spot for the chlorine free, while contracts are quoted at $5 a pound.

Benzidine—Benzidine and the sulphate are moving into consumption steadily and quotations were again on the same basis as previously given. For the base, on contract, $1.90 a pound was quoted and on spot $2.25, while the sulphate was offered at $1.65 on contract and $2 on spot.

Benzylchloride—There has been quite a demand for benzylchloride with very little to be had on spot. For nearby deliveries the price asked was $3.50 a pound.

Benzol—From present indications it would seem that the spot market is due for an advance shortly. The quotations for the week on spot were the same as the contract prices, 55c@60c a gallon, while it was said that a Canadian product could have been bought at 53c a gallon. Manufacturers claim the output for the first six months of this year has been practically sold with no great amount remaining unsold over the last half. Commercial benzol is quoted at 55c@60c a gallon on spot and 50c@55c on contract.

Dinitrochlorbenzol—Several producers are on the market with dinitrochlorbenzol and the demand is being fairly well taken care of. Quotations range around 50c @55c a pound just a shade less than previously quoted.

Diphenylamine—There has been a big movement in diphenylamine recently and very little if any spot is available at present. Quotations for spot had been 90c @95c a pound. On contract manufacturers are asking 85c a pound.

Dinitronaphthalene—The demand for dinitronaphthalene has switched from the mixed product of 1:5 and 1:8 to the separated product. Experimental separations are being made but as yet no quotations are available. For the mixed, prices range from 45c a pound on contract to 65c@75c a pound on spot according to seller.

Naphthalene—It is reported that manufacturers are sold on contract for their entire production up to July 1. It was said that big inquiries were in the market for both domestic and foreign consumption and that while most of the domestic business was lined up there was some of the drug trade that was still uncovered. On spot 10c@10½c a pound was quoted.

Paranitraniline—Spot supplies of paranitraniline are said to be getting scarce. The movement in this article has been rather large of late and manufacturers are at capacity with little likelihood of any accumulation of stock. For limited amounts $1.50@$1.60 a pound was asked on spot. Contract quotations were $1.20 a pound.

Toluol—Large amounts of toluol are going forward on export orders particularly to Canada, to which country the activities in T.N.T. have been transferred. The bulk of the domestic production of toluol has been sold for the first half of the year, though contracts are still in the making at $1.50@$1.50 a gallon. On spot, prices range from $1.75 to $2 a gallon according to quantity.

DR. HAMILTON WRIGHT DEAD

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Dr. Hamilton Wright, author of the Harrison anti-narcotic law, died recently at his residence, 1521 New Hampshire avenue, Northwest, following an attack of pneumonia. Dr. Wright prepared a bill suppressing the opium trade, known as the Harrison bill, which passed Congress soon after the second Hague conference. He also worked on three other measures intended to stamp out the opium evil in this country.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

From January 8 to January 15, 1917.

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.46	— .48
Acetone	lb.	.22½	— .23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar	lb.	.40	— .55
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.70	— 2.72
190 proof. U. S. P.	gal.	2.72	— 2.74
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.76	— 2.77
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
97 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.07
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.64	— .65
188 proof	gal.	.65	— .67
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	1.22	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	1.00	— 1.12
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—15.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—22.75
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk.	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb, Dom., bbls., casks	lb.	.11	— .12
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .17
Needle powder	lb.	.14	— .15
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .48½
Crimson	lb.	.70	— .73
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.58	— .61
White	lb.	.09	— .09½
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	— .21
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .63
90 per cent	gal.	.58	— .59
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	— 2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Napthol sublimed.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Unsublimed	lb.	.80	— .85
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.05
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs.	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine, bulk, technical	lb.	—	— 1.40
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .06
Imported	lb.	.25	— .26
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .86½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .87½
10's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .88
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .88½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .87
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	—	— .88
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.10
Powdered	lb.	4.10	— 4.20
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.05½	— .06
Disulphide, technical, drs.	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Castoreum	lb.	—	— —
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, pow'd	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
Wood, pow'd	lb.	.06	— .07
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .25
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .65
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .59
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .23
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .15
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk.	oz.	4.25	— 4.90
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.40	— .43
Codeine, alk. ⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.05
Acetate, ⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 9.95
Phosphate, ⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 8.35
Sulphate, ⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 8.90
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.31	— .32
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.37	— .42
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	11.50	—11.55
Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.90	— 2.05
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.12	— 1.25
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.53	— .54
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22	— .23
Reeds	lb.	.75	— .80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial.	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.62	— .65
Spanish	lb.	.69	— .70
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.99	— 1.09
Formaldehyde	lb.	.12	— .12½
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.53	— .54
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.54	— .55
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.52½	— .53
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.38	— .38½
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.34½	— .35
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	3.20	— 3.30
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65	— .73
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.48	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.14	— .15
Hydrogen Peroxide			
4 oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6.50
10 oz. bottles	gross	—	—10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—17.75
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.50	— .54
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.23	— .23¼
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.31½	— .35½
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Lupulin	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Lycopodium	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs.	lb.	.20	— .22½
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.40
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Small flake	lb.	.85	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.35	— .40
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Recryst	lb.	3.90	— 5.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	80.00	—82.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.07
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .60
Powdered	lb.	—	— .62
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .63
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .86
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.43
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb	—	— 1.34
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.29
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.57
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.67
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.67
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.72
Methylene Blue	lb.	12.00	—13.75
Milk, powdered	lb.	.13	— .15

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.18	— .21
Morphine, sulph, 65 oz. cans	oz.	—	— 7.40
1 oz. vials	oz.	—	— 7.45
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz, boxes.	oz.	—	— 7.65
⅛-oz, vials, 1-oz, boxes.	oz.	—	— 7.70
Diacetyl hydrochloride⅛oz.	oz	—	— 9.70
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.18	— .19
Irish	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	15.00	—15.75
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.00	—16.75
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—25.75
Druggists	oz.	23.00	—24.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Napthalene, flake	lb.	.10	— .10½
Balls	lb.	.10	— .10½
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07½	— .08
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .11½
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—14.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—14.55
Granular	lb.	—	—15.50
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.50
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	— 1.37
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal		2.50	— 2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.30	— .31
Petrolatum, light amber bbls	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Cream	lb.	.06	— .06½
Lily white	lb.	.08	— .08½
Snow white	lb.	.11½	— .12
Phenolphthalein	lb.	22.00	—23.75
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.85
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .76
Potassium acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	— 1.47
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	—	— 1.45
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Permanganate	lb.	2.25	— 2.45
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	.32	— .33
Permanganate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.06½	— .08
Rasped	lb.	.04½	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.07	— .08
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .56
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .57
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .60
Second hands	oz.	.55	— .57
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	—	— .60
Quinidine, Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .93
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .55
Resorcin crystals	lb.	17.00	—19.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.33½	— .34½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	.59	— .62
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Second hands	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sandalwood	lb.	.11	— .17
Ground	lb.	.13	— .20
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .25
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.46¼	— .48¼
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.16¼	— .17
Marseilles, white	lb.	.14	— .15
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .10½
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Mottled, pure	lb.	.12	— .13
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .62
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	— .72
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	7.75	— 8.20
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.72	— .76
Glycerophosphate crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾	— .02¼
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Potato, granulated	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Storax, liquid	lb.	3.20	— 3.30
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.42	— .50
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Powder	oz.	—	— 1.35
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.95
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.25	— .30
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	11.25	—11.70
Iodide	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.30½	— .31
Bichloride	lb.	.14¼	— .14¾
Oxide	lb.	.46	— .48
Toluol, pure, bulk	gal.	1.90	— 2.05
Commercial	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Artificial	lb.	.11	— .11½
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.56	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .06

Acids

Acetic, U S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .12
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.26	— .30
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Boric, cryst, sacks	lb.	.12¼	— .13½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.12¼	— .12½
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.30	— 4.40
Carbolic Cryst, U. S. P. drs.	lb.	.53	— .54
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.61	— .63
50 to 100-lb tins	lb.	.59	— .60
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.15
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .65
Powder	lb.	—	— .65½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.46	— .48
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .32
Pyrogalic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .17
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .65
richloracetic	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Valeric	lb.	2.45	— 3.00

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.05	—13.50
Artificial	lb.	5.05	— 5.45
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— 1.00
Rectified	lb.	1.25	— 1.55
Anise	lb.	1.04	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.25	— 6.55
Synthetic	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.25	— 3.80
Cade	lb.	.64	— .70
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.82	— .88
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	3.70	— 3.75
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.07	— 1.15
Lead Free	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.73	— .80
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.46	— .47
Java	lb.	.84	— .87
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Bottles	lb.	1.30	— 1.33
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.95	—11.95
Cubebs	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Cumin	lb.	4.20	— 4.30
Erigeron	lb.	.97	— 1.02
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .75
California	lb.	.65	— .67
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.95	— 4.45
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Bourbon	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Turkish	lb.	3.25	— 3.65
Ginger	lb.	—	— 8.00
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 1.95
Hemlock	lb.	.62	— .64
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.00	—16.25
Twice rect.	lb.	16.00	—17.25
Wood	lb.	1.65	— 3.45
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Garden	lb.	.60	— .65
Lemon	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .90
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Linaloe	lb.	2.82	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Malefern	lb.	—	— —
Mustard, natural	lb.	21.25	—22.00
Artificial	lb.	25.00	—30.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—65.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—18.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.12
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.15

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb.	.17½	.24
Patchouli	lb.	15.00	15.75
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.20	2.25
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.75	3.00
French	lb.	6.00	6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.72	1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	.90
Rhodium	lb.	2.90	5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	12.95	15.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.80	2.95
Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	.80
Safrol	lb.	.40	.42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	11.90	12.20
West Indian	lb.	4.20	4.45
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.80	.85
Artificial	lb.	.27	.28
Savin	lb.	5.95	6.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.85	1.90
Spruce	lb.	.60	.62
Tansy	lb.	2.45	2.50
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	3.00
Heavy	lb.	—	4.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	4.20
Synthetic	lb.	1.00	1.05
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.50	2.70
Wormseed	lb.	3.90	4.05
Wormwood	lb.	2.80	3.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	23.00
Manila	lb.	—	28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	45.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	—
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	—
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	—
Pepper	lb.	5.00	5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.49	.50
South American	lb.	.65	.68
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	6.00
Oregon	gal.	.80	.85
Peru	lb.	3.40	3.70
Tolu	lb.	.35	.36

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.40	.49
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	.19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	.15
of Tree	lb.	.10	.10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.29	.30
Calisaya	lb.	.19	.23
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.10	.11½
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	.26
Siftings	lb.	.12	.14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	.06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.34	.40
Broken	lb.	.27	.34
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	—	—
Broken	lb.	—	—
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	.26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	.19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—
Condurango	lb.	.13	.14
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	.08½
Cramp	lb.	.13½	.15½
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	.07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08½	.11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	.19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	.11
Hemlock	lb.	.05	.06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	.06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	.30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	.10
White	lb.	.03	.05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	.04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	.07½
Trieste	lb.	10	.11
Prickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	.12
Northern	lb.	.11	.12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	.26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	.32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	.50¾
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	.16
Select	lb.	.15	.16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	.17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	.08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	.15½
Crushed	lb.	.09	.10
Tonga	lb.	.40	.41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	.32
of Tree	lb.	.13½	.15½
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	.09½
White	lb.	.11	.14½
White Pine	lb.	.05	.05½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	.04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05½	.06½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	.24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.20	.21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.06	.06½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.89	.94
Para	lb.	.57	.62
Surinam	lb.	.65	.67
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	6.45
Cuts	lb.	3.80	4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.50	3.40
South American	lb.	3.20	3.40
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.55	1.75
Green label	lb.	1.55	1.60

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	.45
XX	lb.	.47	.50
Powdered	lb.	.45	.49
Fish	lb.	.04½	.05½
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	.12½
Juniper	lb.	.07	.08
Laurel	lb.	.05	.05½
Poke	lb.	.09½	.11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	.13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	.08
Sloe	lb.	.95	1.00
Sumac	lb.	.04½	.05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.05	1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.10
Borage	lb.	.82	.90
Calendula	lb.	1.00	1.05
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	
Hungarian	lb.	—	—
Belgian	lb.	—	—
Roman	lb.	.36	.42
Spanish	lb.	.55	.58
Clover Tops	lb.	.23½	.29
Dogwood	lb.	.13	.15
Elder	lb.	.24	.29
Insect, open	lb.	—	
Closed	lb.	—	
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.22	.30
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	.43
Kousso	lb.	—	
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.19	.20
Select	lb.	.22	.29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.31	.35
Malva, blue	lb.	1.19	1.25
Black	lb.	.40	.50
Mullein	lb.	—	—
Orange	lb.	1.00	1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	.06
Patchouli	lb.	.36	.39
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	.53
Saffron, American	lb.	.71	.76
Valencia	lb.	11.45	11.50
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	—
Balmony	lb.	.06	.07
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.35	1.50
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.06	.07
Broom Tops	lb.	.10	.14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.19	1.20
Long	lb.	1.25	1.27
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.85	2.55
Catnip	lb.	.05	.09
Chestnut	lb.	.60	.65
Chiretta	lb.	.30	.31
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	.35	.40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	.21
Conium	lb.	.20	.21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	.12
Damiana	lb.	.14	.15
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	.08½
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.40	.60
Imported	lb.	.30	.65
Dandelion	lb.	.17	.18
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06½	.08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.22	.23½
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06½	.07½
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—
Russian	lb.	—	—
Henna	lb.	10½	.12
Horehound	lb.	.22	.23
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	.21
Laurel	lb.	.06	.06¼
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	.07
Liverwort	lb.	.49	.60
Lobelia	lb.	.07½	.08
Lovage	lb.	.30	.35
Matico	lb.	.24	.28
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—
French	lb.	.26	.27
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	.06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	.16
Pichi	lb.	.09½	.11
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	.10
Plantain	lb.	.10½	.11
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	—
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	.09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	1.45
Rosemary	lb	—	.09
Rue	lb.	.40	.50
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	.60
Grinding	lb.	—	.60
Greek	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Spanish	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Savory	lb.	—	—
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.65	.70
Half leaf	lb.	.55	.59
Siftings	lb.	.32	.39
Powdered	lb.	.30	.32
Tinnevelly	lb.	.16	.26
Pods	lb.	.30	.35
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10½	.13
Skullcap	lb.	.14	.16
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	.22
Stramonium	lb.	.19	.20
Tansy	lb.	.08	.11
Thyme	lb.	.10	.10¼
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	.06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	.07
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	.09
Wormwood	lb.	.19	.20
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	.08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	.73
Powdered	lb.	.75	.78
German	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	—	—
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	.45
Whole	lb.	.35	.40
Angelica, American	lb.	.29	.34
German	lb.	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.49	.59
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	.07½
Bermuda	lb.	.49	.49½
St. Vincent	lb.	.07	.07½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	.06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	.06
Belladonna,	lb.	5.00	5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.12	.12½
Beth	lb.	.15	.19
Bitter	lb	.22	.24
Blood	lb.	.11	.12
Blueflag	lb.	.11½	.14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	.80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	.40
American	lb.	.21	.22
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	3.30
Unbleached	lb.	.26	.27
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04½	.05
Blue	lb.	.04½	.05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12¼	.13
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	.16
Culver's	lb.	.11	.11½
Cranebill	lb.	.05	.06
Powdered	lb.	.10	.11
Dandelion, German	lb.	.29	.31
American	lb.	.28	.29
Doggrass	lb.	1.40	1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.54½	.64
Elecampane	lb.	.09	.10
Galangal	lb.	.09½	.11½
Gelsemium	lb.	.06	.08
Gentian	lb.	.13	.14
Powdered	lb.	.16½	.18
Geranium	lb.	.06½	.07½
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16½	19
Bleached	lb.	.21	.21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.00	5.05
Powdered	lb.	5.50	5.70
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	.54
Hellebore, white	lb.	.40	.44
Powdered	lb.	.20	.22
Black	lb.	.34	.42
Domestic white	lb.	.18	.19

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Kava Kava	lb.	.19½	— .21½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.37½	— .40
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.19½	— .21
Spanish, natural	lb.	.16	— .16½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.23	— .24
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13½
Finger	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.34	— .39
Pellitory	lb.	.32	— .37
Pink, true	lb.	.33	— .35
Pleurisy	lb.	.19½	— .22
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.20	— .26
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High dried	lb.	.19	— .21½
Cuts	lb.	.40	— 1.60
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	—	— .13½
Senega, Northern	lb.	.64	— .70
Southern	lb.	.67	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.25	— .27
Stripped	lb.	.28	— .29
Spikenard	lb.	.11	— .13
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	— .10½
Squill	lb.	.11½	— .13
Stillingia	lb.	.06	— .06½
Stone	lb.	.05	— .05½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.35	— .36
True (Aletris)	lb.	.19	— .20
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.75	— .80
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .10½
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12½	— .14
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.07	— .07½

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	.21	— .22
Star	lb.	.22	— .23
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Dutch	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Smyrna	lb.	.07	— .08
South American	lb.	.05¾	— .05½
Caraway	lb.	.50	— .50¼
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .48
Decorticated	lb.	.65	— .67
Celery	lb.	.17	— .17½
Colchicum	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15	— .15½
Bleached domestic	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.19½	— .20½
Levant	lb.	—	— .19½
Mogador	lb.	.20	— .20½
Morocco	lb.	.20	— .20¾
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.59½	— .65
French	lb.	.15	— .15¾
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
Flax, whole	per bbl.	11.00	—11.50
Ground	lb.	.06	— .07
Foenugreek	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Domestic	lb.	.08	— .08½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .32
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.07¼	— .09½
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.23	— .25
Millet, natural	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Hulled	lb.	.07½	— .08
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14¾
Bombay	lb.	.09	— .09½
California, brown	lb.	.13	— .13¾
Chinese	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.13¾	— .13½
English, yellow	lb.	.13	— .13¾
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .21½
Poppy, Dhtch	lb.	.38	— .38½
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	.35	— .35¼
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.74	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	— .25
Stavesacre	lb.	.30	— .33
Stramonium	lb.	.14	— .17½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Small	lb.	.04	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	— .09½
Madras	lb.	—	— .08¾
China	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Worm, American	lb.	.05½	— .08½
Levant	lb.	.64	— .74

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.38	— .39
Seconds	lb.	.35	— .36
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.15½	— .16
White	lb.	.31½	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .95
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.32	— .39
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— 68
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.90	— .97
Gamboge	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Guaiac	lb.	.24	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .98
Kino	lb.	.49	— .57
Locust	lb.	.28	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.39	— .40
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .21
Siftings	lb.	.20	— .21
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	11½	— .12
Strained	lb.	.34	— .34½
Tears	lb.	.14	— .14½
Sandarac	lb.	.27½	— .29
Senegal, picked	lb.	.22	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.20	— 8.65
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21	— .22
Bees, white	lb.	.44	— .50
Yellow crude	lb.	.37	— .41
Refined	lb.	.41	— .43
Candelilla	lb.	.21	— .23
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 2	lb.	.38	— .39
No. 3	lb.	.28	— .29
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
White	lb.	—	— —
Japan	lb.	.16	— .17
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.55	— .60
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .05
56 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .10
70 p.c.	lb.	.11¾	— 11½
80 p.c.	lb.	13	— .14
Glacial	lb.	.20	— .25
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.		—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05½
Alum chrome	lb.	.23	— .25
Potash, lump	lb.	.06	— .06½
Ground	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Aluminum, Sulph. low	lb.	.02	— .03
High Grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06	— .06½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .05
18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04½
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Lump	lb.	.20	— .21
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	— .04½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.13	— .14
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.00	—30.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .06½
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	ton	73.00	—75.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .37
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.12½	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	4.00	— 4.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11¼
White cryst.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¾
Granulated	lb.	—	— .12¾
Powdered	lb.	.13¼	— .14¼
Arsenate	lb.	.09	— .09½
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	—	— .09¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .09¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .08¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .09¾
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¼
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¾	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .04¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .41
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.87	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.68	— .75
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton.		450.00	—460.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Yellow	lb.	.88	— .90
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.31	— .35
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03	— .03¼
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.18	— .20
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.		1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		4.25	— 4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		5.00	— 5.25
Chlorate	lb.	.26	— .28
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.15	— 3.30
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .14
Prussiate	lb.	.33	— .35
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs		.60	— .70

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.01¼	— .02
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	— .03¼
Sulphur (crude, f.o.b. New York	ton		—29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			—
60 deg.	ton	18.00	—20.00
66 deg	ton	25.00	—28.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.00	— 9.00
Acid H	lb.	—	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb.	—	— 2.20
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Amidophenol	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	—	— 5.50
Aniline Oil	lb.	.22	— .26
Aniline Salts	lb.	.29	— .31
Aniline for red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone		—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.55	— .60
Benzol, Com.	gal.	.60	— .65
Benzidine	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 3.50
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine		—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	—15.00
o—Dianisidine		—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.57	— .65
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80	— 1.05
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .60
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .90
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.80	— .90
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone		—	— —
Mononitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Naphthalene	lb.	.10	— .10½
Naphthalenediamine		—	— —
a—Naphthol		—	— —
b—Naphthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
a—Naphthylamine	lb.	—	— 1.25
b—Naphthylamine		—	— —
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.30	— 1.80
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .20
o—Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol		—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65	— .75
o-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.50
p-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.70
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Phthalic Anhydride		—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	—	—25.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
o—Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
p—Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
M-Toluylenediamine		—	— —
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	lb.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .85

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.30
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.00	10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.85	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.25	— 4.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Alpine Red	lb.	—	— —
Alpine Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.85	— 2.30
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Bright Red	lb.	—	— —
Chrome Blue	lb.	—	— —
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— —
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	— 1.60
Congo Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	—	— 7.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	—	— —
Direct Black	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	—	— 5.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Direct Red	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Direct Violet	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Fast Scarlet	lb.	—	— —
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— 1.50
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.35	— .40
Induline	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Magenta	lb.	—	—10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	—	— —
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	5.50	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Nigrosine, water sol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	— 6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	—	— —
Oil Black	lb.	—	— 1.50
Oil Orange	lb.	—	— 2.00
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.00
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	—	— 2.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	—	— 2.35
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— .90
Sulphur Black E.S. ext.conc.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	—	— .85
Sulphur Blue	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.28	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	—	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Tartrazine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	—	— 1.10
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	—	—25.00
Victoria Green	lb.	—	— —
Victoria Red	lb.	—	— —
Victoria Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Yellow for wool	lb.	—	— —

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.53	— .58
Gambier, see tanning			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Oudes	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.40	— 2.65
Kurpahs	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Madras	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .24
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	22.	— .25
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning	lb.	—	— —
Sumac, see tanning	lb.	—	— —
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Aleppey	lb.	.09	— .10
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.08	— .09

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	18.00	—20.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood, sticks	ton	18.00	—50.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .05
Quercitron, see tanning			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.16	— .18
Concentrated	lb.	.20	— .30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.09	— .11
Liquid	lb.	.07	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.25	— .30
Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.17	— .19
Gall	lb.	—	— .17
Hematine	lb.	.16	— .18
Crystals	lb.	.28	— .31
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.21	— .22
Indigo, natural	lb.	.28	— .30
Solid	lb	—	— .37
Logwood, solid	lb.	.26	— .28
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.14	— .16
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning			
Quercitron	lb.	.08½	— .09
Sumac, see tanning			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.76	— .80
Blood, imported	lb.	.36	— .42
Doemstic	lb.	.32	— .42
Prussian blue	lb.	—	— —
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.20	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi-Divi	ton	53.00	—55.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	55.00	—57.00
Mangrove Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00	—38.00
Myrobolans	ton	65.00	—72.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	—50.00
No. 2	ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	77.50	—80.00
Virginia, 20% tan	ton	—	—48.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Valonia Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	57.00	—58.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan., bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
Clarified, 25% tan. bbls	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25% tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Common	lb.	.12	— .13½
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.22½	— .23
No. 2	lb.	.19	— .20
Hemlock, 25% tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25% tan	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Crystals, 50% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55% tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02½
Myrobalans, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50% tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.03¼	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35-37% tan treated	lb.	.06	— .07
35-37% tan, untreated	lb.	.05¼	— .06½
35-37% tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .08
Solid, 65% tan, ordinary	lb.	.07½	— .08¼
Clarified	lb.	.08	— .09
Spruce, liquid, 20% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06	— .12
Valonia, solid, 65% tan,	lb.	nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.79	— .80
Domestic, prime	gal.	.75	— .76
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	70.00	—75.00
Norwegian	bbl.	112.00	—120.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06¾	— .07¼
English	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.10½	— .11¾
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.29	— 1.30
Off Prime	gal.	1.09	— 1.10
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.97	— .98
No. 1	gal.	.93	— .94
No. 2	gal.	.86	— .87
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	— —
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	— —

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Menhaden, Nrth.,Brown, st'd	gal	.76 — .77
Sth, light, st'd	gal.	.78 — .79
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.80 — .81
White, bl'ch'd. winter	gal.	.82 — .83
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.19 — 1.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.14 — 1.17
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.09 — 1.14
Prime	gal.	.99 — 1.04
Dark	gal.	.89 — .90
Oleo Oil	lb.	.14¼— .18½
Porpoise, body	gal.	— — —
Jaw	gal.	— — —
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.08½— .09¼
Saponified	lb.	.09 — .09¼
Seal, white	gal.	— — —
Sod Oil	lb.	.09 — .09¼
Sperm bleached, winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.02 — 1.04
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.97 — .98
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.99 — 1.00
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.13½— .14
Double pressed	lb.	.14¼— .15
Triple pressed	lb.	.15¾— .16
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.03 — 1.04
Prime	gal.	1.02 — 1.03
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.76 — .77
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.80 — .81

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.18 — .18¼
Cases	lb.	.18½— .19
No. 3	lb.	.17¾— .18
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.14¼— .14¾
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.16¼— .16¾
Cochin, imported	lb.	— — —
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.13¾— .14
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	11.25 —11.50
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills,	gal.	.81 — .82
Summer, yellow	gal.	— —12.05
Summer, white	gal.	— — —
Winter yellow	gal.	— — —
Croton	lb.	1.20 — 1.25
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	— — .93
5 bbl. lots	gal.	— — .94
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	— — .95
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	— — .96
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.09 — 1.14
Foots	gal.	.11 — .11½
U. S. P.	gal.	1.85 — 2.00
Palm Lagos	lb.	.13 — .13¼
Commercial	lb.	.11½— .12
Prime, red	lb.	.12 — .12¼
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.14¼— .14¾
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.14½— .14¾
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.95 — 1.01
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.66 — .76
Yellow, steam	gal	.51 — .60
Poppy	gal.	— — —
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	— — —
Blown	gal.	1.15 — 1.16
Refined	gal.	1.10 — 1.11
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	— — .39
Second	gal.	— — .41
Third	gal.	— — .58
Sesame, domestic	gal.	1.15 — 1.20
Imported	gal.	1.20 — 1.25
Soya Bean, English	lb.	— — —
Manchurian	lb.	.12 — .12¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.55 — .60
Commercial	gal.	.45 — .50

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 — .15
Summer	gal.	.13 — .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21 — .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 — .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 — .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15 — .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 — .34
Paraffin, high viscosity 903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.29½— .30
	gal.	.18½— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 — .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 — .35
No. 200	gal.	.24 — .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23 — .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.55 — .55½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.51 — .53
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.39 — .42
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.80 — 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	8.25 — 8.50
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280-lb.-bbl.	6.55 — 6.60

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.49½— .50
Diamond "I"	lb.	.48 — .48½
V. S. O.	lb.	.49½— .50
Fine orange	lb.	.44 — .44½
Second orange	lb.	.42 — .42½
T. N.	lb.	.40 — .40½
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.38 — .38½
Button	lb.	.44 — .45
Regular, bleached	lb.	.41 — .42
Bone, Dry	lb.	.49 — .50

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20½— .21
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12¾— .12½
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.41 — .42
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.11 — .11½
Bombay	lb.	.10 — .10¾
Cassia Buds	lb.	.13½— .14
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.12 — .12½
Mombassa	lb.	.30 — .30¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26 — .26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	— — .26
Penang	lb.	.32 — .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.19 — .19¼
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.22 — 22½
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.18 — .20
African	lb.	.09½— .09¾
Cochin	lb.	.10¾— .11
Japan	lb.	.08 — .08¾
Mace, Banda	lb.	.57 — .57½
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53 — .53½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24 — .25
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.17 — .19
Hungarian	lb.	.26 — .27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.20¼— .20½
White	lb.	.21½— .22¼
Pimento	lb.	.05½— .06½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f. o. f. Texas		39.00 —39.50
f.o.b. New Orleans		— —33.00
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		— —36.50
Columbia		37.00 —38.00
New Orleans	ton	37.00 —38.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00 —38.00
Meal	short ton	41.00 —42.00
Linseed cake, dom...	short ton	— —46.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	— —47.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— — 2.23
	200 lb. sacks	— — 1.39
Turk's Island— Coarse	140-lb. bags	— — 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	— — 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	— — .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals— Prime	gal.	.38 — .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40 — .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½— .20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18 — .22½
Medium	lb.	.24 — .26
Fancy	lb.	.35 — .43
Honey— Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14 — .15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11 — .13
Buckwheat ext.		.06¾— .07½
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— — 3.21

COCOA

Accra	lb.	.11½— .12¼
Bahia	lb.	.12¾— .13¼
Caracas	lb.	.15½— .16½
Hayti	lb.	.11½— .11¾
Maracaibo	lb.	.17½— .18
Trinidad	lb.	.14¾— .15⅛

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Fed.	Nat.	War bu'le	Ar- eral	Fed- ner
Powdered	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	
XXXX	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	
Confectioners A	6.65	6.65	6.65	—	6.65	
Standard gran	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	

CHEMICAL COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	...	27
do preferred	50	55
By-Products Coke	165	180
Casein Co. of America	38	43
Davison Chemical	42	45
Dow Chemical	240	260
do preferred	99	101
Electro Bleaching	300	350
Federal Chemical	83	87
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	550	575
Grasselli Chemical	245	265
Grasselli Scrip	24	26
Harrison Bros.	180	...
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	50	...
do preferred	85	95
Kentucky Solvay	275	...
Matheson Alkali (new)	52	58
do preferred	102	107
Merrimac Chemical	85	87
Michigan Limestone & Chem.	25	30
do preferred	20	23
Mulford Co., H. K.	63	67
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	105
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	...	100
Rollin Chemical	...	50
do preferred	...	100
Semet Solvay Co.	315	320
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	300	330
Standard Chemical	125	150

For the first time in several years pepper ranked second to rice among agricultural products in value of exports from Saigon. The 1915 pepper crop was light, but most of the unusually good 1914 crop was exported during that year. The 1916 crop was also a small one and the exportation from January 1 to August 22, 1916, was only about 40 per cent of that of the corresponding period of 1915. Before the war pepper was sent mainly to France. Now a good share of it is sold in the Singapore market and some is being sent to America via Hongkong. The price per picul (140 pounds) on September 1, 1916, was quoted at 37 to 39 piasters (about $18.50 to $19.50 United States currency) for black pepper and 60 to 61 piasters ($30 to $30.50) for white pepper, as against 29 to 32 piasters ($14.50 to $16) for black and 54 to 55 piasters ($27 to $27.50) for white pepper on September 1, 1915, and 24 to 35 piasters ($12 to $17.50) for black and 54 to 55 piasters ($27 to $27.50) for white pepper on September 1, 1914.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sfted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.60	— .68
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.37	— .42
Technical	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer— Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	1.50	— 1.85
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .40
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, True, 90 — 100			
From Toluol	lb.	12.00	—12.80
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½—	.18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	— .58
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	— .65
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.66½—	.67½
Less than keg	lb.	.70	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.75	— .85
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.17	— .19
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	— 1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08¼—	.09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Acid, Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.22	— 1.27
Bulk	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic crys.	oz.	.38	— .45
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.[illegible]	.08
C. P.	lb.	.[illegible]	.[illegible]
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.75	— .78
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .77
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs, Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrous	lb.	.60	— .70
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.80	— 2.85
Less	gal.	2.95	— 3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.78	— 2.79
Less	gal.	2.90	— 3.05
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.70	— .75
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.90	— .95
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Alum, Potash, Powd pure	lb.	.13½—	.16
Alum-Ammon-Powd	lb.	.08	— .11
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amido pyrine (chemical pyramidon)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09¼
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .13
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.25	— 6.00
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.40	— .45
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.28	— .30
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.20	— 1.45
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—29.40
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

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Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .25
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.11	— .13
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— 1.10
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .20
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Bulk	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Root, German	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz, v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
	oz.	.22	— .25
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Bismuth, Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Acid, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.60	— 3.80
Subgallate	lb.	3.55	— 3.85
Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.72	— .77
Powdered	lb.	.77	— .82
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.75	— .85
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Short	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed		—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.25
	oz.	—	— .98
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.25	— 8.60
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.17	— .20
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.16	— .18
Calendula Flowers	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.93½	— .95
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.93½	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.98½	— 1.00
Japanese	lb.	.95½	— 1.00
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07½	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.80	— .85
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs. ea.		—	— —
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.65	— .75
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	.40	— .45
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.48	— .53
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.30	— .38
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs	oz.	5.20	— 5.45
½ oz. vials	oz.	5.40	— 5.65
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95

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Codeine	oz.	10.45 — 14.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	10.55 — 12.60
Nitrate	oz.	12.60 — 12.80
Salicylate	oz.	9.25 — 10.70
Phosphate	oz.	9.20 — 10.70
Sulphate	oz.	9.65 — 11.25
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15 — .20
Blue	bl.	.14 — .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr.		— — .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10 — 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85 — 1.95
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49 — .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50 — 11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	— — .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38 — .43
Pulp	lb.	.80 — .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20 — .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24 — .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30 — .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27 — .32
Seed	lb.	.25 — .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70 — .75
Para	lb.	.63 — .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90 — 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60 — .70
Arsenate	oz.	— — .15
Arsenite	oz.	— — .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45 — .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60 — 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	— — .15
Hydroxide	lb.	— — 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.45 — .50
Nitrate	lb.	— — .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	— — .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.60 — .65
Powdered	lb.	.55 — .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.16 — .19
Bbls.	lb.	.14 — .15
Powdered	lb.	.19 — .22
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5 — .04
Coriander	lb.	.25 — .30
Powdered	lb.	.30 — .35
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)		
Coto Bark	lb.	.31 — .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	— — 27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		— — —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12 — .20
Coumarin	oz.	.95 — 1.05
Cranesbill	lb.	.24 — .29
Powdered	lb.	.30 — .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.40 — .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20 — .22
Carbonate	oz.	— — 2.00
Phosphite	oz.	— — —
Valerate	oz.	— — 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	— — .34
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55 — .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60 — .65
Powdered	lb.	.70 — .78
Cudbear	lb.	.35 — .45
Culver's Root	lb.	.27 — .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.35 — .40
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	— — —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20 — .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30 — .35
Root	lb.	.38 — .44
Cut	lb.	.47 — .52
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.		.25 — .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19 — .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08 — .10
White	lb.	.12 — .15
Dextro-quinine	oz.	— — .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	12.35 — 12.65
Hydrochloride	oz.	11.05 — 11.25
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal
1 oz.		— — .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	— — 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	— — .80
Digipuratum, ¼ oz.	ea.	— — 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00 — 11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60 — .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	— — —
Bulk	lb.	.60 — .90
Powdered	lb.	.85 — .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50 — .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	— — 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	— — —
1 oz.	oz.	— — .37
Dionin	oz.	— — 13.50
Diuretin	oz.	— — 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65 — 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35 — .65
Extra	lb.	1.50 — 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60 — 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tbs. gr.		— — —
Duotol	oz.	— — 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35 — .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38 — .42
Ground	lb.	.40 — .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		— — —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	— — .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	— — 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00 — 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25 — .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30 — .35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	— — .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28 — .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33 — .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 2.75
Eosine	oz.	— — .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	— — 1.00
Ergotole	oz.	— — 1.00
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	— — .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		— — .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55 — .70
Chloric	lb.	.60 — .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80 — 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27 — .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb	.30 — 36
Washed	lb.	.32 — .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52 — .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55 — .70
Benzoate	lb.	— — 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	— — .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube.	ea.	— — .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube.	oz.	— — .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	— — 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12 — .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15 — .20
Eudoxine	oz.	— — 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30	lb.	— — 4.00
Euresol	oz.	— — 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	— — 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40 — .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28 — .32
Powdered	lb.	.35 — .38
Euphorine	oz.	— — 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	— — —
Europhen	oz.	— — 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	— — 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	— — .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.31 — .40
Ferratin	oz.	— — 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots of 50		— — 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	— — 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	— — 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	— — .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	— — 12.50
Less	lb.	.08 — .13
Ground	lb.	.08½ — .12
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07 — .10
Ground	lb.	.10 — .15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20 — .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	— — .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	— — .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05 — .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07 — .10
Gaduol	oz.	— — 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18 — .22
Powdered	lb.	.26 — .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12 — .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.00 — 2.20
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	2.05 — 2.25
Garlic, on strings	string	.25 — .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)		
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Gold	lb.	— — —
Silver	lb.	1.20 — 1.25
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25 — .30
Powdered	lb.	.30 — .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14 — .17
Ginger Root, Powdered	lb.	.17 — .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30 — .32
Ground	lb.	.32 — .34
Powdered	lb.	.34 — .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50 — 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)		
Glucose	lb.	.08 — .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.55 — .56
in cans	lb.	.56 — .57
Less	lb.	.61 — .65
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal
1 oz.	oz.	— — .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50 — 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	— — 5.50
Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.	— — 12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80 — 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20 — 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25 — 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50 — 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.27 — .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30 — .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38 — .58
Powdered	lb.	.40 — .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03 — .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	2.50 — 2.60
Carbonate	oz.	— — 4.00
Phosphite	oz.	— — 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	— — 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	— — 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	— — 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20 — .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50 — 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50 — 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	— — 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	— — .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23 — .30
Helmitol	lb.	— — —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50 — .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15 — .18
Powdered	lb.	.18 — .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	— — .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	— — .30
Hemol	oz.	.80 — .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.11 — .13
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	— — —
German	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.60 — 3.85
Seed	lb.	— — .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20 — .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — .50
Heroin Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — .50
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80 — .90
Hierra Picra	lb.	— — .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	— — .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40 — .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40 — .50
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40 — .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40 — .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15 — .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33 — .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35 — .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35 — .40
Hydracetin	oz.	— — 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22 — .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00 — 30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00 — 30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00 — 30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — .[illegible]
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	— — .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.77 — 2.83
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18 — .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15 — .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32 — .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	— — 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30 — .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16 — .20
Hypnone	oz.	— — 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	— — .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.20 — .27
Ichthalbin	oz.	— — —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		— — 1.05

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	— 4.90
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.55
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Powdered	lb.	2.62	— 2.80
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.11	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.20	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.55	— .60
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .82
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .83
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .35
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz.	—	— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	—
Iodide	oz.	—	— .58
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.44	— .46
Technical	lb.	.34	— .38
2 oz. U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.37	— .40
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Technical	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.02¾	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Small	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.35	— 3.60
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.88	— 2.03
Mercury, Bichloride(cor.sub.)	lb.	1.44	— 1.54
Powdered	lb.	1.39	— 1.49
Bisulphate	lb.	1.34	— 1.44
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.53	— 1.73
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	1.76	— 1.90
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Yellow	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	oz.	.86	— .91
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	9.75	—10.00
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	11.50	—11.60
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	9.35	— 9.50
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	9.75	—10.00
Meconate	oz.	—	—10.60
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	8.35	— 9.75
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	8.60	— 9.95
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resublm.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Narcotine, pure ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large	80 to lb.	.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.90	— 6.95
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.61	— .70
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cassia	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Castor, American	lb.	.20½	— .27
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cocoanut	lb.	.28	— .36
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	2.80	— 3.10
Norwegian	gal.	4.55	— 4.60
Bbls.	ea.	125.00	—128.00
½ bbls.	ea	—	— —

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Coriander	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.50	— 3.75
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard,	gal.	1.40	— 1.55
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.97	— 1.05
Raw	gal.	.96	— 1.04
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.35	— .40
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.		
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	14.50	—15.50
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Sandalwood, English	lb.	11.00	—11.50
West Indian	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, blchd	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.85	— 4.25
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.96	— 1.03
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.73	— .80
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	15.70	—15.75
Granulated	lb.	18.00	—18.25
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	17.75	—18.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— —
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin,, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	— .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	— .16
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .45
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	2.00	- 2.10
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.	—	— —
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.65	— 2.75
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.95	— 3.00
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.60	— 1.80
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.50	— .60
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.71	— .80
Chlorate, gran.	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .48
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Pure, Powdered	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.00	— 1.13
Sulph.	oz.	.60	— .68
Quinine,, Alkaloid	oz.	1.04	— 1.09
Acetate	oz.	1.12	— 1.17
Bimuriate	oz.	1.07	— 1.14
Arsenate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Arsenite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Benzoate	oz.	1.03	— 1.08
Bisulphate	oz.	.56	— .60
Carbolate	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Citrate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.49	— 1.54
Hydrobromide	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hydrochloride	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hypophosphite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.78	— .83
Phosphate	oz.	.93	— .98
Lactate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.56	— .57
5-oz. cans	oz.	.60	— .65
1-oz. cans	oz.	.65	— .68
Valerate	oz.	.97	— 1.02
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.55	— .60
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	
1-oz.	oz.	—	
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.65	— .75
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

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Saccharin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	11.75	—12.25
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)..			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.40	— .45
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz	—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide,			
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.75	— .80
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst	oz.	.63	— .64
Fused Cones	oz.	.80	— .82
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.18	— .20
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.18	— .20
White Conti's	lb.	.25	— .30
Soap, soft, green	lb.	.23	— .26
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	— .60
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		—	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.25	— .30
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.85	— .90
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	—	— 2.60
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.50
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02¾	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.40	— .45
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	2.00	— 2.15
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.62	— .72
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lacate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.36	— .40
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
ulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.00
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.55	— .60
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.40	— 2.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.95	— 1.05
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thaline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.90
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	13.75	—14.25
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— .90
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— .80
olypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 2.50
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .45
	100s	—	— 3.50
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.35	— .40
Bees, yellow	lb.	.45	— .47
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.25	— .27
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.73	— .90
Barrels	gal.	.58	— .64
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.80	— .85
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.45	— .56
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.40	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.59	— .66
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

From January 8 to January 15, 1917.

Imports

ALBUMEN—
112 cases, egg, Dodwell & Co., Shanghai.
74 cases, yolk powder, A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai.
28 cases, egg, Collins & Co., Shanghai.
180 cases, egg, Cabell & Co., Shanghai.

ARGOLS—
506 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn.

BALSAMS—
6 boxes, copaiba, American Trading Co., Cartagena.
20 boxes, tolu, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Barranquilla.
6 cases, tolu, A. Held, Barranquilla.
9 cases, tolu, G. Amsinck & Co., Barranquilla.
66 cases, copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Para.
2 cases, copaiba, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Curacao.

BARKS—
7 bales, mangrove, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Paramaribo.
29 bags, mangrove, J. Small, Vera Cruz.

BEANS—
6 cases, vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles.

BERRIES—
9 bags, juniper, Vandegrift & Co., Leghorn.
100 bags, juniper, P. Paslacaldi, Leghorn.

CAMPHOR—
35 cases, Baring Bros. & Co., Marseilles.

CANTHARIDES—
212 bags, dried flies, P. H. Petry & Co., Vera Cruz.

CASEIN—
200 bags, Atterbury Bros., La Pallice.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
4 cases, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Marseilles.
8 barrels, Presto Lite Co., Marseilles.

COPRA—
250 bags, Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston.
4 bags, Franklin Baker Co., Cristobal.
3,227 bags, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Manila.
4,341 bags, A. D. Weld's Sons, Manila.
2,988 bags, C. F. Simmons & Sons, Cebu.
2,866 bags, A. D. Weld's Sons, Cebu.
1,638 bags, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Iloilo.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
40 cases, D. Balsam, Vera Cruz.
32 baskets, J. Romano, Vera Cruz.
181 straps, A. Mastelli, Genoa.
35 cases, A. Stallman & Co., Marseilles.

DIVI-DIVI—
1,425 bags, Curacao Trading Co., Curacao.
247 bags, American Trading Co., Curacao.

DRAGON'S BLOOD—
6 cases, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.
8 cases, Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
1,349 bales, gambier, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore.
14 bags, annatto, N. Y. & West Indies Trading Co., Kingston.
3 chests, indigo, L. E. Ransom & Co., London.
22 chests, indigo, Nixon, Fowast & Co., Calcutta.
130 cases, gambier, 238 bags, cube gambier, L. Littlejohn & Co., Penang.

ESSENTIAL OIL—
25 cases, Magnus, Maybee & Raynard, Hongkong.
15 cases, Dodge & Olcott & Co., Hongkong.
50 cases, Stanley, Jordon & Co., Hongkong.
30 cases, orange, G. Lueders & Co., Messina.
10 cases, bergamot, G. Lueders & Co., Messina.
25 cases, orange, Rockhill & Vietor, Messina.
7 cases, bergamot, C. G. Euler, Messina.
50 cases, lemon, Fruhling & Goschen, Messina.
25 cases, lemon, J. W. Lyon, Messina.
25 cases, lemon, A. A. Stillwell & Co., Messina.
10 casks, Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.
49 cases rose, Lehn & Fink, Marseilles.
50 cases, Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles.
7 boxes, linaloe, W. Benkert, Vera Cruz.
4 cases, G. Lueders & Co., Kingston.
17 cases, orange, U. S. & West Indies Trading Co., Kingston.
37 cases, orange, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
10 cases, orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
8 cases, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Marseilles.
1 case, W. Wells & Co., Marseilles.
1 case, attar of roses, Weyman, Buton & Co., London.

FLOWERS
42 bags, chamomile, P. E. Anderson & Co., Leghorn.
1 bag, saffron, W. Benkert, Vera Cruz.

GALL NUTS—
400 cases, F. Bredt & Co., Hongkong.
130 cases, Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Tientsin.
100 cases, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Tientsin.

GUARANA—
1 case, G. Amsinck & Co., Para.

GUMS—
7 bags, chicle, D. L. Bretzfelder & Bro., Tampico.
78 bags, chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
12 bags, chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz.
11 bags, chicle, General Export & Comm. Co., Vera Cruz.
20 cases, tragacanth, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.
12 bales, myrrh, Schieffelin & Co., London.
12 barrels, aloes, R. Desvernine, Curacao.
218 cases, aloes, American Trading Co., Curacao.

HERBS—
69 bales, Murray & Nickel Co., Leghorn.
13 bales, McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn.
42 bales, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Leghorn.
5 bales, Lehn & Fink, Leghorn.
27 bales, P. H. Petry & Co., Leghorn.

IODINE—
125 barrels, 1 keg, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific.

LEAVES—
24 bags, medicinal, Smith, Kline & French Co., Leghorn.
8 bales, medicinal, Peek & Velsor, Marseilles.
43 bales, medicinal, Peek & Velsor, Marseilles.

LEECHES—
30 cases, blood suckers, G. Albergo, Naples.

LICORICE—
200 cases, paste, 226 bales root, Henry Utard, Barcelona.
378 bales, root, Murray & Nickel Co., Barcelona.
484 bales, root, McAndrews & Forbes Co., Barcelona.
986 bales, root, Weaver & Sterry, Barcelona.

LOGWOOD DYE EXTRACTS—
5 barrels, Logwood Products Co., Cape Hayti.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
11 cases, drugs, C. B. Richard & Co., Naples.
11 cases, drugs, George Borgfeldt & Co., Havre.
7 cases, drugs, Bayer & Co., Vera Cruz.
35 cases, drugs, Alps Drug Co., Genoa.
5 cases, drugs, C. D. Stone & Co., Genoa.

MYROBALANS—
7,259 pockets, Haley, Hammond & Co., Calcutta.

OILS—
19 cases, linaloe, W. Benkert, Vera Cruz.
300 casks, palm, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Lisbon.
160 casks, castor, South American Shipping Co., Rio de Janeiro.
50 drums, cotton oil, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., St. Marc.

PETROLATUM—
22 cases, Cheseborough Manufacturing Co., London.

PHENACETINE—
2 cases, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
18,294 bags, U. S. Quebracho Co., Buenos Aires.

QUICKSILVER—
22 flasks, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.

ROOTS—
48 bags, sarsaparilla, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
68 bags, canagria, W. Benkert, Vera Cruz.
6 bales, sarsaparilla, W. Benkert, Vera Cruz.
250 bags, canagria, McKesson & Robbins, Vera Cruz.
325 bags, canagria, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Vera Cruz.
1 bag, ipecac, A. Held, Cartagena.
7 bags, ipecac, American Trading Co., Cartagena.
5 bales, ipecac, Pablo, Calvet & Co., Cartagena.
96 bags, orris, Vandegrift & Co., Genoa.
244 bags, orris, Dodge & Olcott Co., Leghorn.
154 bags, orris, A. Chiris & Co., Leghorn.
80 bales, zacatan, A. Blumenkorn, Vera Cruz.
360 bales, zacatan, R. Del Castillo & Co., Vera Cruz.
283 bags, gentian, A. Joensson, Bilbao.
443 bags, gentian, P. H. Petry & Co., Bilbao.
3 boxes, ipecac, Ling Fong, Panama.
4 cases, ipecac, Fidanque Bros. & Co., Panama.
15 barrels, arrow, John Kissock & Co., London.

SEED—
100 bags, cumin, Baring Bros. & Co., Gibraltar.
286 bags, coriander, Archibald & Lewis, London.
125 bags, coriander, Van Loan & Co., London.
50 bags, Spanish aniseed, Archibald & Lewis, London.

SODIUM PEROXIDE—
25 cases, W. Wells, Frederikstad.
6 cases, Bernard Judae & Co., Frederikstad.
100 cases, Bayard & Co., Frederikstad.

SODIUM SULPHATE—
3 cases, McKesson & Robbins, London.

SPICES—
1,000 bales, cassia, W. H. Peabody & Co., Hongkong.
197 baskets, cassia, Old & Wallace, Singapore.
135 cases, mace, Old & Wallace, Singapore.
100 cases, nutmegs, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.
22 cases, West Indian mace, Frame & Co., London.
200 bags, pimento, J. R. Marquette, Jr., Kingston.
6 bags, ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
60 bags, capsicum, Archibald & Lewis, London.
100 sacks, mustard seed, J. Kissock & Co., London.

SPONGES—
50 bales, A. Moses & Co., Nassau.
215 bales, Leousi, Clonney & Co., Nassau.
19 bales, National Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.

SUMAC—
106 bales, lead, J. Higgins, Messina.

TALC—
1,000 bags, Colgate & Co., Genoa.
500 bags, Hammill & Gillespie, Genoa.
500 bags, Binney, Smith & Co., Genoa.

WAX—
6 bags, bees, O. L. Bretzfelder & Bro., Tampico.
376 bags, bees, Chas. Tennant Sons & Co., Tampico.
22 bags, bees, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
9 bags, bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Tampico.
85 bags, bees, L. Hagenaers & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
8 cases, bees, Dibsizian Bros., Genoa.
109 cases, bees, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Gijon.

Exports

ACETONE—30,000 lbs., $7,080, France.

ACID, ACETIC—34,272 lbs., $2,912, England; 455 lbs., $132, Cuba; 441 lbs., $159, Peru; 425 lbs., $55, Venezuela; 1,440 lbs., $49, Chile; 399 lbs., $43, Venezuela; 72,212 lbs., $7,720, England; 4,231 lbs., $508, Cuba; 10,791 lbs., $2,628, Argentina; 625 lbs., $189, Colombia; 200 lbs., $51, Panama; 100 lbs., $13, Mexico; 9,724 lbs., $1,349, Brazil; 500 lbs., $75, Chile; 372 lbs., $63, Peru; 11,200 lbs., $2,014, Straits Settlements; 913 lbs., $141, Mexico; 114 lbs., $18, San Domingo; 210 lbs., $52, Peru; 4,251 lbs., $638, Cuba.

ACID, BENZOIC—7,209 lbs., $1,011, Chile; 240 lbs., $34, Colombia; 460 lbs., $70, Venezuela; 4 lbs., $21, Brazil.

ACID, BORIC—2,905 lbs., $372, Cuba; 1,137 lbs., Chile; 125 lbs., $20, Colombia; 1,959 lbs., $313, Peru. 526 lbs., $86, Colombia; 100 lbs., $13, Chile; 50 lbs., $10, Colombia; 100 lbs., $19, Ecuador; 110 lbs., $18, Peru; 11,980 lbs., $1,556, Mexico; 825 lbs., $120, Peru; 300 lbs., $30, Panama.

ACID, CARBOLIC—72 lbs., $45, Colombia; 481 lbs., $415, Peru; 25 lbs., $14, San Domingo; 50 lbs., $30, Venezuela; 110 lbs., $71, Argentina. 176 lbs., $114, Colombia; 1,250 lbs., $700, Spain.

ACID, CITRIC—15 lbs., $13, Nicaragua; 155 lbs., $106, Cuba; 1,150 lbs., $747, Peru; 550 lbs., $371, Chile; 100 lbs., $78, Chile.

ACID, LACTIC—111 lbs., $36, Brazil; 40 lbs., $39, British South Africa.

ACID, MURIATIC—250 lbs., $28, British West Indies; 14,250 lbs., $520, Cuba; 165 lbs., $127, Colombia; 55 lbs., $10, Peru; 6,011 lbs., $213, Cuba; 182,758 lbs., $5,513, Cuba; 441 lbs., $81, Argentina; 1,657 lbs., $70, Colombia; 24,001 lbs., $656, Cuba. 896 lbs., $96, Peru; 6,657 lbs., $320, San Domingo; 222 lbs., $14, Ecuador; 4,208 lbs., $149, Peru.

ACID, OXALIC—2,458 lbs., $1,204, Cuba; 3,750 lbs., $1,740, Chile; 20 lbs., $14, Colombia; 1,779 lbs., $872, Cuba; 83 lbs., $51, Colombia; 50 lbs., $28, Guatemala.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—14 lbs., $17, Venezuela; 1,400 lbs., $480, Australia.

ACID, PICRIC—213,922 lbs., $207,503, Russia in Europe.

ACD, SALICYLIC—25 lbs., $35, Jamaica; 1,160 lbs., $2,092, Australia; 20 lbs., $40, Portugal; 8 lbs., $12, Colombia; 2,288 lbs., $2,438, England; 12 lbs., $18, Colombia. 224 lbs., $258, Australia; 2,650 lbs., $7,668, Russia in Europe.

ACID, SULPHURIC—90 lbs., $18, Cuba; 987 lbs., $154, Chile; 325 lbs., $63, Colombia; 793 lbs., $128, Peru; 2,317,730 lbs., $35,925, England; 625 lbs., $35, Salvador; 940 lbs., $37, French Guiana; 115,889 lbs., $1,586, Cuba; 220 lbs., $40, Argentina; 2,652 lbs., $102, Colombia; 7,000 lbs., $88, Cuba; 23,471 lbs., $590, Brazil. 90 lbs., $10, Dutch Guiana; 668 lbs., $52, Peru; 3,800 lbs., $134, British West Indies; 984 lbs., $99, Cuba.

ACID, TARTARIC—2,100 lbs., $1,447, Cuba; 120 lbs., $88, Colombia; 321 lbs., $210, Venezuela; 2,006 lbs., $1,240, Philippine Islands; 5,100 lbs., $3,315, Cuba; 50 lbs., $37, Jamaica; 550 lbs., $360, Chile; 54 lbs., $38, Colombia; 300 lbs., $203, Nicaragua; 473 lbs., $343, Salvador; 1,310 lbs., $858, Brazil; 199 lbs., $106, Peru. 112 lbs., $75, Mexico.

ALCOHOL—246,761 gals., $111,029, France; 1,133,240 gals., $282,533, France; 49,112 gals., $30,000, Switzerland; 560 gals., $400, Guatemala; 98 gals., $67, Newfoundland; 30 gals., $24, British West Indies.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—10 gals., $8, British West Indies; 4,389 gals., $3,851, France; 197 gals., $189, French West Indies; 30 gals., $20, Colombia; 9,977 gals., $8,870, France; 4,500 gals., $3,600, France.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$19, Chile; $5,100, Denmark.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—$75, Jamaica; $723, Chile; $125, San Domingo. $57, Chile; $2,223, Argentina; $82, Uruguay; $39, Costa Rica; $45, Salvador; $1,130, Chile. $79, Peru; $303, Jamaica; $747, Ecuador.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$1,182, Chile; $44, Colombia; $24, Barbados; $13, Peru.

AMMONIAC, SAL—50 lbs., $5, Salvador; 1,306 lbs., $155, Brazil.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$21,660, England.

ANTIMONY SALTS—$30, Chile; $875, Brazil. $145, Peru.

ARSENIC—$565, France; $205, Brazil; $258, Brazil; $38, Newfoundland; $727, Brazil.

BALSAMS—$49, Cuba; $66, Chile; $63, Newfoundland.

BARIUM CHLORIDE—$172, Chile.

BARK EXTRACT—$613, Brazil.

BEES WAX—25,967 lbs., $8,234, Russia in Asia; 633 lbs., $220, England; 57 lbs., $31, Chile.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$148, Brazil; $80, Mexico.

BORAX—$7,201, England; $294, Cuba; $40, Chile; $364, Portugal. $38, Nicaragua; $261, Chile; $102, Venezuela; $8.577, England; $18, Cuba; $24, Colombia; $13, Panama; $53, Chile; $85, Ecuador; $38,990, England; $218, Mexico; $11, Peru; $180, Japan; $21, Panama; $32, Newfoundland.

BROMINE—$108, Argentina.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—2,000 lbs., $84, Costa Rica; 2,000 lbs., $70, Honduras; 10,436 lbs., $519, Nicaragua; 6,000 lbs., $210, Jamaica; 70,000 lbs., $1,795, Cuba; 66,000 lbs., $2,250, Argentina; 3,303 lbs., $91, Brazil; 11,000 lbs., $310, Venezuela; 17,406 lbs., $436, Brazil; 600 lbs., $24, French West Indies; 198,000 lbs., $6,750, Argentina. 8,800 lbs., $280, Brazil; 2,000 lbs., $60, Trinidad; 10,000 lbs., $360, Cuba; 1,000 lbs., $36, Barbados.

CARBON BISULPHIDE—$62, French Guiana. $419, Hexico; 314 lbs., $18, Honduras.

CASTOR OIL—110 gals., $120, Colombia; 40 gals., $57, Guatemala; 12 gals., $17, Nicaragua; 4,250 gals., $4,383, Cuba; 14 gals., $27, Argentina; 2,500 gals., $2,909, Cuba; 25 gals., $34, Costa Rica; 10 gals., $8, Ecuador.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—$644, France; $360, Brazil.

CHLOROFORM—$18, Cuba; $97, Brazil. $46, Venezuela; $100, Chile; $27, Guatemala; $64, Argentina; $53, British South Africa; $41, Colombia; $27, Paraguay.

COCOA BUTTER—$12, Nicaragua; $48, Colombia; $94, Cuba; $11, Jamaica; $10, Chile; $139, Colombia; $25, Colombia. $57, Ecuador; $158, Canada; $122, Colombia; $1,792, Australia.

COCO NUT OIL—100 lbs., $12, Panama; $1,315, Cuba; $2,425, Cuba.

COLLODION—$10, Cuba.

COPPER SULPHATE—200 lbs., $32, Argentina; 441 lbs., $71, Venezuela; 4,480 lbs., $403, Australia; 45,104 lbs., $4,613, Portugal; 560 lbs., $75, Chile; 232 lbs., $30, Colombia; 8,800 lbs., $1,221, Brazil; 122 lbs., $19, Mexico; 2,000 lbs., $280, Japan.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—$141, Argentina.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$48, Colombia; $157, Colombia; $176, Venezuela; $222, Colombia; $85, Nicaragua.

DEXTRINE—220 lbs., $11, Chile; 11,112 lbs., $476, Peru.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$113, Cuba; $350, Chile; $1,504, Peru; $68,572, British Indies; $1,527, Australia; $35,687, Italy; $12.139, Portugal; $2,000, Russia in Europe; $7,854, England; $409, Venezuela; $793, France; $3,500, England; $75, Argentina; $1,113, Brazil; $27,000, England; $710, Scotland; $990, Colombia; $580, Spain; $23,017, Brazil; $1,114 Peru; $77,222, Spain; $8,552, Mexico; $33, Australia; $96, Canada; $60, Colombia; $1,025, British South Africa.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$52, Salvador; $627, Chile; $335, Colombia; $9,858, Italy; $76, Costa Rica; $2,661, Brazil; $45, Peru; $673, Portugal; $1,007, Chile. $1,750, Italy.

EPSOM SALTS—422 lbs., $18, Honduras; 670 lbs., $17, Cuba; 685 lbs., $20, Colombia; 1,850 lbs., $51, Peru; 1,322 lbs., $33, Venezuela; 1,609 lbs., $68, Colombia; 458 lbs., $18, Venezuela; 450 lbs., $25, Nicaragua; 276 lbs., $10, Peru; 976 lbs., $26, Barbados; 2,268 lbs., $60, Jamaica; 5,850 lbs., $189, Colombia; 73,079 lbs., $2,662, Brazil; 482 lbs., $24, Mexico; 350 lbs., $17, British West Indies; 929 lbs., $24, Mexico; 350 lbs., $17, British West Indies; 929 lbs., $39, San Domingo.

ETHER—$48, Colombia; $102, Peru; $71, Venezuela; $15, Chile; $20, Colombia; $37, Philippine Islands; $77, Argentina; $144, Dutch East Indies; $50, Chile; $15, Peru; $241,Peru; $280, Cuba.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—$196, Chile; $34, Peru; $18, Paraguay.

FLAVORING EXTRACT—$340, Honduras; $66, Nicaragua; $22 British West Indies; $7,389, Cuba; $32, Hayti; $15, Argentina; $18, Cuba; $319, Chile; $20, Colombia; $825, England; $127, Cuba; $30, Brazil; $190, Spain; $68, Panama; $214, Mexico; $19, Barbados; $27, British West Indies; $14, San Domingo; $94, Japan; $95, Canada; $36, Newfoundland; $63, Australia.

FORMALDEHYDE—24,000 lbs., $3,192, England; 350 lbs., $55, Colombia; 400 lbs., $50, Venezuela; 300 lbs., $95, British South Africa; 20,400 lbs., $2,864, England; 900 lbs., $135, Argentina; 2,096 lbs., $266, French West Indies; 390 lbs., $50, Spain; 33 lbs., $12, Peru; 700 lbs., $225, Mexico; 12,000 lbs., $1,260, Cuba; 4,800 lbs., $522, Peru.

GLUCOSE—134,588 lbs., $4,149, France; 40,680 lbs., $1,304, England; 81,360 lbs., $2,520, Scotland; 101,700 lbs., $2,438, Cuba; 13,440 lbs., $448, Chile; 271,200 lbs., $8,583, Norway; 20,327 lbs., $651, Chile; 203,400 lbs., $6,519, Denmark; 718,680 lbs., $23,080, England; 47,460 lbs., $1,569, Cuba. 11,218 lbs., $374, Brazil; 2,690 lbs., $89, Australia; 3,699 lbs., $113, Brazil; 29,154 lbs., $935, Newfoundland; 2,450 lbs., $81, British South Africa.

GLYCERIN—50 lbs., $29, Jamaica; 500 lbs., $235, Cuba; 500 lbs., $325, Chile; 55 lbs., $28; 50 lbs., $27, Peru; 50 lbs., $27, Nicaragua; 2,000 lbs., $1,070, Cuba; 1,100 lbs., $566, Chile; 200 lbs., $110, Venezuela; 61,050 lbs., $25,076, England; 200 lbs., $120, Cuba; 196 lbs., $101, Colombia; 50 lbs., $23, Costa Rica; 480 lbs., $314, Chile; 2,239 lbs., $1,115, Peru; 39,047 lbs., $18,037, Italy; 38 lbs., $28, Mexico; 50 lbs., $33, San Domingo; 198 lbs., $109, Peru; 100 lbs., $60, Newfoundland.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$86, Brazil; $39, Nicaragua; $8, San Domingo; $69, Venezuela; $1,989, England; $31, Guatemala; $11, Nicaragua; $28, Colombia; $45, Costa Rica; $133, Cuba; $95, Peru; $725, Mexico; $33, Ecuador; $19, Paraguay; $50, Australia.

LEAD ACETATE—$39, Peru; $1,175, British Indies; $1,807, France; $635, Portugal; $44, Colombia; $137, Peru; $11,453, France; $2,736; England; $427, Salvador; $72, Costa Rica.

LIME ACETATE—30,126 lbs., $1,100, Italy; $62, Venezuela; 58,723 lbs., $2,257, England; 113,471 lbs., $4,045, France.

LIME CHLORIDE—$130, Norway; $193, Cuba; $152, Peru; $120, Cuba; $64, Guatemala; $16, Peru; $144, Panama; $460, Cuba.

LIME SUPERPHOSPHATE—$7, Mexico.

MENTHOL—$180, Argentina.

OPIUM—$189, Jamaica; $115, Cuba; $172, Colombia; $16, Venezuela; $6, Cuba; 9 lbs., $73, Chile; $153, Colombia; $28, Costa Rica.

PARIS GREEN—$525, Cuba; $875, Cuba.

PEPPERMINT OIL—20 lbs., $45, Newfoundland.

PERFUMERY—$20, Portugal; $44, Nicaragua; $80, Jamaica; $380, Cuba; $29, San Domingo; $1,644, Chile; $421, Colombia; $42, French Guiana; $373, Venezuela; $1,516, Gibraltar; $688, Spain; $1,117, England; $220, Nicaragua; $1,366, British West Indies; $711, Cuba; $3,365, Brazil; $66, British Guiana; $135, British West Africa; $30, Nicaragua; $201, Panama; $125, Barbados; $85, Jamaica; $107, British West Indies; $217, Danish West Indies. $34, French West Indies; $10, Chile; $318, Colombia; $297, Panama; $43, British West Indies; $657, Cuba; $1,119, Brazil; $1,624, Chile; $41, Colombia; $3,197, Ecuador; $1,363, Peru; $114, Spain; $105, Panama; $1,378, Newfoundland; $117, British West Indies; $2,792, Cuba. $148, Danish West Indies; $77, Argentina; $87, Brazil; $24, Colombia; $266, Australia; $1,521, British South Africa; $188, British East Africa; $57, Canary Islands; $312, Port Africa.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$600, Norway; $728, England; $695, Jamaica; $18, Cuba; $53, Argentina. $56, Brazil; $27, Chile; $17, Australia; $728, Italy; $36, Bolivia; $2,289, Chile; $152, Colombia; $259, British South Africa; $32, Argentina; $208, Brazil; $21, Jamaica; $270, Colombia; $21, Panama; $115, Cuba; $100, Bolivia; $72, Brazil. $96, Chile; $14, Ecuador; $106, Peru; $290, Spain; $20,269, England; $31, Guatemala; $300, Mexico; $996, British Indies; $51, Australia; $20, British South Africa; $186, Australia; $360, British South Africa.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—3,534 lbs., $1,254, Chile; 2,455 lbs., Portugal. 882 lbs., $430, Chile; 13,040 lbs., $4,859, Japan; 251 lbs., $150, Denmark; 1,682 lbs., $701, Spain; 1,320 lbs., $571, Brazil; 565 lbs., $313, Chile; 7,464 lbs., $3,286, Spain; 122 lbs., $53, Mexico.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—210 lbs., $115, Chile; 80 lbs., $53, Colombia.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—4,740 lbs., $3,084, Cuba; 224 lbs., $152, Chile; 448 lbs., $298, Colombia; 448 lbs., $238, Colombia; 448 lbs., $307, Chile; 147,840 lbs., $73,920, Russia in Europe; 2,240 lbs., $1.478, Cuba; 220 lbs., $88, Brazil; 5,600 lbs., $3,950, Panama; 1,252 lbs, $739, Cuba; 4,320 lbs., $2,537, Brazil; 50 lbs., $38, Ecuador.

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NEW INCORPORATIONS

William Garrigue and Company, Inc., New York; capital, $50,000; consulting construction engineers, chemists; T. J. McKee, W. A. Addis, J. E. McKeon, 233 Broadway.

Royal Dye Works, Inc., Roehelle, N. Y.; capital, $10,000; dyes, chemicals, dye furs, skins; L. Scorsone, F. P. Kamholz, W. Koenig, 25 Echo road.

Long Island Drug Company, Inc., Queens; capital, $10,000; drugs, chemicals, wholesale; B. H. Mindling, M. and H. Afkon, 97 Maple street, Richmond Hill.

Greenpoint Drug Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; capital, $5,000. drug stores; D. Rosenfeld, E. and I. A. Cohn, 115 South Second street, Brooklyn.

Metasop Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J.; capital, $10,000; to Phillips, C. P. Gulock, Rudolph Boehringer, Newark; W. E. Wadman, Bayonne.

The Longwood Laboratories, Inc., Kingston, N. Y.; capital, $10,000; chemists, druggists, industrial, other compounds; R. H. Loughran, A. D. Van Buren, W. R. Kraft, 257 Albany avenue, Kingston.
manufacture and deal in chemicals, acids, dyestuffs; Arthur

Chromos Chemical Company, a New York corporation, Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $90,000; to manufacture and deal in chemicals; Dr. I. Strauss, G. E. Mosselle, Nellie R. Green, all of New York.

The Insel Company, Newark, N. J.. capital, $50,000; to manufacture and deal in celluloid, celluloid collars, etc.; Max Insel, Mae P. Insel, Evarts G. Loomis, all of Newark.

Bucans Pharmacy Company, Inc., New York; capital, $5,000; drugs, chemicals, drug stores, sundries, merchandise; R. R. and H. Bucans, 148 West 142d street.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—376 lbs., $123, Brazil.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—552 lbs., $953, England; 50 lbs., $66, Peru.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—2,268 lbs., $2,124, Portugal; 4,120 lbs., $3,754, Brazil.

QUICKSILVER—320 lbs., $325, French Guiana; 225 lbs., $240, Venezuela; 22,500 lbs., $24,100, England; 90 lbs., $100, British East Indies; 126 lbs., $148, Spain.

QUININE—$168, Honduras; $334, Cuba. $37, Colombia; $361, Venezuela; $319, Australia; $125, Portugal; $1,600, Venezuela; $145, Nicaragua; $562, Brazil; $839, Colombia; $250, Honduras; $282, Nicaragua; $138, Brazil; $115, Chile; $115, Ecuador. $211, Peru; $86, Peru.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$139, England; $15, British Honduras; $174, Guatemala; $101, Salvador; $16, Venezuela. $610, France; $1,550, Italy; $900, Chile; $167, Colombia; $46, Venezuela. $185, France; $2,670, England; $112, Cuba; $150, Brazil; $266, Colombia; $100, Brazil; $86, Mexico; $44, British West Indies; $240, San Domingo; $45, Cuba; $35, Argentina; $240, Australia.

SALOL—22 lbs., $56, Argentina; 1,000 lbs., $2,225, England; 12 lbs., $40, Brazil; 110 lbs., $279, Spain.

SALTPETER—5,500 lbs., $1,832, Brazil; 300 lbs., $93, Colombia. 125 lbs., $39, Colombia; 500 lbs., $126, Venezuela; 2,818 lbs., $943, Colombia; 10,000 lbs., $3,600, Salvador; 7,212 lbs., $1,419, Brazil.

SODA, ASH—477,535 lbs., $12,254, Norway; 7,148 lbs., $249, Cuba; 11,872 lbs., $401, Brazil; 53,135 lbs., $2,526, Peru; 2,019 lbs., $20, Bolivia; 1,256 lbs., $40, Costa Rica; 12,080 lbs., $150, Brazil; 27,600 lbs., $301, Cuba; 2,300 lbs., $711, Cuba.

SODA, CAUSTIC—70,290 lbs., $2,851, Norway; 7,945 lbs., $353, Guatemala; 1,650 lbs., $74, Honduras. 72,345 lbs., $2,347, Cuba; 10,959 lbs., $477, Brazil; 26,624 lbs., $1,060, Chile; 396 lbs., $41, Colombia; 60,505 lbs., $2,216, Peru; 3,300 lbs., $150, Venezuela; 11,475 lbs., $430, British India; 1,507,275 lbs., $35,254, France; 22,720 lbs., $909, Italy; 490 lbs., $348, Chile; 11,200 lbs., $709, Colombia; 5,692 lbs., $239, Venezuela; 252 lbs., $15, British South Africa; 248,678 lbs., $4,980, France; 20,521 lbs., $872, England; 74,749 lbs., $3,412, Brazil; 2,000 lbs., $90, British Guiana; 50,631 lbs., $11,331, British India; 6,950 lbs., Brazil; 5,350 lbs., $361, Colombia; 30,005 lbs., $900, Cuba; 239,255 lbs., $7,429, Brazil; 8,100 lbs., $324, Chile; 8,100 lbs., $332, Venezuela; 38,710 lbs., $1,549, Italy; 11,000 lbs., $660, Mexico; 8,984 lbs., $358, Peru; 9,035 lbs., $439, British East Indies; 144,435 lbs., $5,544, Japan; 59,000 lbs., $2,369, Australia; 13,200 lbs., $495, Australia.

SODA, SAL—360 lbs., $13, British West India; 18,750 lbs., $204, Argentina; 750 lbs., $9, Cuba; 1,230 lbs., $31, British Guiana; 1,380 lbs., $17, Barbados; 750 lbs., $10, French West Indies; 1,125 lbs., $15, Costa Rica; 1,250 lbs., $17, Panama; 1,775 lbs., $27, British West Indies; 8,000 lbs., $112, Cuba; 1,615 lbs., $21, British West Indies; 5,575 lbs., $86, Panama.

SODIUM ACETATE—3,121 lbs., $387, Brazil.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—6,000 lbs., $113, Jamaica; 174 lbs., $14, Argentina; 1,120 lbs., $25, Colombia; 700 lbs., $63, Venezuela; 4,400 lbs., $99, Jamaica; 1,000 lbs.,$26, Danish West Indies; 1,151 lbs., $59, Colombia; 33,600 lbs., $482, Cuba; 2,800 lbs., $63, Brazil; 7,104 lbs., $144, Peru; 1,832 lbs., $194, Mexico; 2,240 lbs., $51, Barbados; 1,369 lbs., $33, British West Indies; 76,988 lbs., $20,108, Spain; 24,751 lbs., $5,088, Japan.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—441 lbs., $95, Portugal; 22,400 lbs., $4,708, France.

SODIUM CYANIDE—25,000 lbs., $7,500, Honduras; 600 lbs., $800, Hongkong.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—5,960 lbs., $131, Straits Settlements; 1,700 lbs., $41, British South Africa; 969 lbs., $20, Peru.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—11,200 lbs., $1,680, Australia.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—2,240 lbs., $2,464, Italy; 70 lbs., $144, England; 12 lbs., $19, Brazil; 400 lbs., $986, England.

SODIUM SALTS—$13, British Honduras; $11, Salvador; 252,000 lbs., $7,560, Switzerland; 130,868 lbs., $4,065, Chile; 1,107, England; $120, Colombia; $11, Panama; $605, Brazil; $21, Venezuela; $580, Mexico; $34, Barbados; $83, Cuba; $18, Danish West Indies; $13, San Domingo.

SODIUM SILICATE—1,882 lbs., $28, Honduras; 73,245 lbs., $948, Cuba; 23,568 lbs., $426, Brazil; 6,592 lbs., $282, Chile; 17,843 lbs., $354, Venezuela; 4,193 lbs., $15, Panama; 601 lbs., $21, Salvador; 640 lbs., $29, British West Indies. 11,039 lbs., $181, Cuba.

SODIUM SULPHATE—10,514 lbs., $123, Cuba; 3,504 lbs., $45, Brazil; 4,000 lbs., $65, Peru; 1,249 lbs., $26, Colombia; 11,700 lbs., $163, Venezuela; 3,900 lbs., $52, Cuba; 1,047 lbs., $10, Barbados; 3,095 lbs., $62, Colombia; 560 lbs., $11, Nicaragua; 20,565 lbs., $462, Cuba; 5,250 lbs., $60, Brazil; 220 lbs., $15, Ecuador; 380 lbs., $16, Peru; 2,005 lbs., $44, Mexico.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—33,802 lbs., $761, Australia. 100 lbs., $15, Colombia; 18,607 lbs., $600, Brazil; 14,813 lbs., $967, Spain; 92,653 lbs., $2,942, British West Africa.

SODIUM SULPHITE—2,500 lbs., $244, Cuba.

SPONGES—6 lbs., $4, French West Indies.

SULPHUR, CRUDE—8 tons, $381, Cuba; 1 ton, $42, Cuba; 82 tons, $3,683, Brazil; 2 tons, $85, Jamaica; $273, Brazil; $53, Ecuador; $82, Barbados.

TRINITROTOLUOL—159,808 lbs..$155,014,Russia in Europe; 452,504 lbs., $395,200, Russia in Europe.

ZINC OXIDE—361,500 lbs., $31,900, France; 44,800 lbs., $4,592, Scotland; 430 lbs., $81, Cuba; 220, lbs., $29, Chile; 110 lbs., $17, Colombia. 4,500 lbs., $473, Portugal; 224,000 lbs., $22,120, England; 112 lbs. $26, Colombia; 354 lbs., $56, Colombia; 411,750 lbs., $36,000, France; 336,000 lbs., $32,816, England; 4,546 lbs., $716, Brazil; 2,687 lbs., $219, Peru.

DRUG TRADE NOTES

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* refers editorially to the wholesale drug house of the Robinson-Pettet Company, in its issue of January 1, as follows: "In its advertising columns the *Courier-Journal* publishes this morning a simple and modest announcement of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Robinson-Pettet Company, a business establishment bearing the names of two well and favorably known Louisville families whose members, in this, and in other, business enterprises, have made a considerable part of the commercial history of Louisville. R. A. Robinson, the founder of the Robinson-Pettet Company, and his early associate, Charles H. Pettet, were prominent figures in the business life of Louisville, distinguished at once for success and for high personal character and admirable social qualities."

A temporary restraining order, preventing the American Bromine Company from disclosing any secrets of the manufacture of bromine, has been issued by Judge Kelly Searl of the Gratiot County Circuit Court. The judge refused to enjoin the New York company from manufacturing. The injunction was sought by the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich. The Dow company filed a petition in Midland setting forth that it only could manufacture bromine in this country because of patented processes and secrets. It charged that a former employe who had gone to the American Bromine company was divulging these secrets. Attorneys for the defendants charged that the Dow company, because of an alleged agreement with a German syndicate, was a monopoly in restraint of trade.

Wholesale houses are experiencing increasing difficulty in obtaining the little cocaine needed for the requirements of their trade, because current production of domestic makers has been tied up by export contracts. Japan has been the heaviest buyer not only on her own account but for the account of Russia, while the last named country also has been buying direct from American manufacturers, this being the cheapest market and in fact the only one in which cocaine could be bought in requisite quantity. England and France need all they can produce for their own use.

In a recent number *The Medical Review of Reviews* published a symposium on drugs. One hundred and seven professors and physicians of prominence giving lists of the five most valuable drugs in the materia medica. The five most valuable drugs as chosen by the medical mentors were opium, mercury, quinine, digitalis and iodine. Of the chosen five, opium heads the list receiving 102 votes out of 107; mercury came second.

Gelsemium root, which sold for 3 cents a pound, before the war and has recently been quoted at 5 to 7 cents, jumped to 10 and 12 cents this week on a heavy export demand and local scarcity. It is believed the demand comes from the field hospitals abroad, as it is used in medicines to reduce temperature and stimulate heart action.

The United States Supreme Court has held that storage is a part of transportation. In a recent decision the court declared that liability limitations fixed in railroad tariffs for loss of freight by theft or otherwise are operative while freight is in storage as well as when en route.

The Long Island Drug Company, wholesale drugs and chemicals, has been incorporated under the laws of this State with a capital stock of $10,000. Inorporators: B. H. Mindling, M. and H. Alkon, 97 Maple street, Richmond Hill.

Pennsylvania crude oil crossed the $3.00 a barrel mark for the first time in forty years, when the price was raised 10 cents to $3.05. Other Eastern grades of crude oil were raised eight cents per barrel.

The McNamee Clay Co., of Kaolin, S. C., has been incorporated with $200,000 capital by Pittsburg and Cleveland capitalists, who plan to mine kaolin.

Charles A. Lotz, formerly associated with S. B. Penick & Co., has joined the staff of the Palo Company, Nos. 90-94 Maiden Lane.

AMMONIA SULPHATE BREAKS RECORD

Production of ammonia sulphate in the United States last year increased in remarkable degree and according to figures compiled by the Barrett Company of New York was the greatest ever recorded. This estimate makes the actual production of all ammonia at coke and gas plants 325,000 tons, sulphate equivalent, and shows an increase of 47.7 per cent. over the output of 220,000 tons in 1915. By-product coke ovens produced 272,0000 tons, or 83.7 per cent. of the 1916 total.

The following estimates are based in the known capacity of by-product coke plants now operating or under construction (January, 1917), the first column referring to the number of ovens and the second gives the estimated working capacity in ammonia sulphate in tons per year:

Completed plants (coke ovens)—		
January 1, 1916	6,199	266,140
January 1, 1917	6,990	319,900
Under construction (coke ovens), January 1, 1917	1,137	142,560
Actual production at gas plants, 1916	....	53,000
*Total capacity, coke and gas plants, 1918	....	515,460
Growth in capacity of coke ovens—		
1916 to 1917	....	20.2%
1917 to 1918	....	44.5%

*Without allowing for increase in gas-plant capacity or for new coke plants, not now contracted for.

It is believed to be probable that the full capacity of coke ovens and gas works will reach in 1918 580,000 tons or more of ammonium sulphate, i. e., about 12,000 tons of nitrogen. The demands of the industries for nitrogen, both in ammonia and in nitrate of soda (excluding export products and fertilizers), do not exceed 70,000 tons of nitrogen per annum. For ammonia alone they are not over 25,000 tons of nitrogen.

CHINESE GAMBIER A POPULAR DYE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Cunao or Chinese Gambier is recommended as a dye which might be of value in the United States, by Consul General Anderson of Hongkong in a report to the Department of Commerce. Consul-General Anderson says:

"There has been increased trade in cunao or Chinese gambier in South China during the past year and the volume of the trade in the product into Hongkong alone at present is running well toward 30,000 short tons annually. The product is one of great value and merits the attention of dye men in the United States. It has been used by the Chinese for many generations for dye and preservative purposes, and since the disappearance of aniline dyes from this market as a result of the war in Europe it is coming into still more general use. The dye is the product of crushing and soaking the root of a plant known by the Chinese as "cunao" and drawing off and concentrating the liquor therefrom.

"The dye is of a brown color, is highly astringent, works well with various mordants, and is used extensively by the Chinese for dyeing both silk and cotton, a certain class of silk dyed with it being one of the standard cloths of South China. The coarser quality is also the chief component part of a mixture applied to fishing nets, sails, and similar fabrics to prevent rot. The product in general seems to have all the merits of gambier and in general is much cheaper.

"It is handled in China and in the export trade to nearby countries as a paste, and is said to lose its finer qualities if kept too long. Apparently, however, there is no reason why the product can not be further concentrated and, if properly packed, ought to keep indefinitely. In its moist condition as sold in the markets here it costs about 2 cents gold per pound, although at times recently the price has advanced to as much as 3 cents gold per pound. With more modern treatment of the product itself and with more scientific packing than is usually given it by the Chinese here, there seems no reason why it can not be successfully introduced in the United States."